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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,673—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1899.

P & O
GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION, LONDON
The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied.
WHISKY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	22nd July.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. C. Weston	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L. BALLAARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th "
* CLYDE	4089	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	23rd "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 10th July, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH TH AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klassberger	4,140	1st Aug., 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,060	7th Aug. 1899.
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	7th Sept., 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th Oct., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	22nd July 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 14, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

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THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

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BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,695 tons, on the 21st July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 20th July, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 5th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 22nd July.

FOR KARACHI, KILINDINI, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 29th July.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th July, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
YARRA	4,255	....	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SALAZIE	4,235	Negie	26th July, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

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GLASS APPARATUS, ALL KINDS.
HYDROMETERS.
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PORCELAIN WARE, &c., &c.,
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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.

MADRAS. LONDON.

FLEUSS TYRES ! ! FLEUSS TYRES ! !

WE WILL FIT ANY TYRE YOU LIKE, BUT STRONGLY RECOMMEND

FLEUSS TUBELESS TYRES.

SEND FOR BOOKLETS.

1. Good rubber absorbs more vibration than inferior rubber. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre is made of carefully selected Para rubber.
2. There is no inner tube to get pinched or chafed.
3. The Fleuss has no wires.
4. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre conquers "Porosity," Porosity is a Fatal disease which attacks single tube tyres, and frequently ruins double tube tyres. Porosity means double puncture.
5. In the Fleuss Tyre punctures are located with great ease without removing the tyre from the wheel.
6. The puncture is repaired on the inside and he tyre can be detached and repaired in a few minutes.
7. It is absolutely unnecessary to take wheel out of machine to repair puncture in the Fleuss Tyre.
8. Fleuss Tyre does not skid. The tread of the tyre is designed to prevent skidding (side-slip).
9. The Fleuss Tyre does not fling mud on rider. The Fleuss Tyre is perfection in this respect. The three side corrugations spray mud away from the rider ; they do not send it straight up. The Fleuss Tyre is therefore clean.
10. As regards speed the Fleuss Tubeless Tyre has all the advantages of a single tube tyre. Good rubber is buoyant and a speed promoter.
11. The pressure of air within the tyre serves to force the patch on when repair is executed, and not off as in the case of all tyres with an independent air tube.
12. Fleuss Tyre will hold air very long.
13. The Fleuss Tyre when punctured gives off its air less readily than any tyre having a separate air tube.
14. The Fleuss Tyre can be repaired with a postage stamp for the time being.

Fleuss Tyres are on view at the Bombay and Provincial Cycle Supply Agency's Establishment,
CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY,
(Near Messrs. Stephens & Sons' Stables).

You may confidently ride the "Fleuss.". Try it once. We are sure you will be thoroughly satisfied,

NOTICE OF REMOVAL AT POONA.

MARCKS & CO., LD., beg to notify that the POONA BRANCH of their Business will be REMOVED on or about the 15th July, from No. 11, Arsenal Road

TO NO. 8, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA,

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE NAPIER HOTEL.

The NEW SHOW ROOMS being MORE COMMODIOUS, BETTER LIGHTED and BETTER SUITED for arrangement of Stock than the present premises,

MARCKS and Co., Ld., can assure their Patrons and the Public of a display of

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, PLATE, PIANOFORTES, BICYCLES, &c.,

such as has never been made in Poona.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
NO. 8, ARSENAL ROAD,
POONA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

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Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F ALLUM, General Manager.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	12	0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	8	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	4	0

		Rs.	a.
ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
PEKOE	"	0	14
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	12
SOUCHONG	"	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality an Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

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Vol. I. Method and Results.
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MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY,	KARACHI,
Esplanade Road.	Bunder Road.

I BEG to intimate that I have RETIRED from the Firm of Messrs. DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE and Co., from the 6th February last, from which date my risk and responsibility in connection with the affairs of that Firm have CEASED.

SORABJI DHUNJIBHOY WADIA.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 24th August, 1899, at 5-30 P.M.

STEUART L. MACNAGHTEN,
Honorary Secretary.

THE UNION SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 121, Meadows Street, Fort, (next to Messrs. Ralli Brothers) on THURSDAY, the 27th day of July, 1899, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1898.

II.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

III.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LANG, & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 15th July 1899.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 20th day of July, 1899, to Thursday, the 27th day of July, 1899, both days inclusive.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £ 1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

POLICYHOLDERS SECURITY.

NEARLY ....£ 9,000,000 Stg.

EVERY INFORMATION in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Washers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

"BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE," manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, from fresh Selected Fruit. Invaluable for Diarrhoea. Per Jar Re. 1-4, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WATERPROOFS.—NEW STOCK now ready. Inverness Capes and Regulation cloaks. Covert or Chesterfield Coats in Drab Rain Proof Cloth. A Fresh Stock of UMBRELLAS, from Rs. 10-8 each, splendid value.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

AFRICAN PARROTS.—Handsome Pair FOR SALE, Rs. 30 EACH or Rs. 50 for the two.—Address 63, GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, Bombay.

TYPEWRITER REPAIRS—The BOMBAY TYPEWRITING Co., Specialists, Rs. 20 per annum, Contract rates.

SELLING OFF—BIRD CAGES, in great variety, from 1-14, also many a Useful and Fancy Articles at half Price during Sale, now on, at SHROFF BROTHERS.

---

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

A GREAT BOON and BLESSING, Bombay Tea Association's MIXTURES. The most palatable, refreshing, thirst quenching, enervating Drink producable from Rupees 1-2 to 10 As. per lb. in Tins. MORTON, MAJU & CO., Agents—Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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OUR PURE SUPERIOR TEA DUST.—Royal Orange Pekoe Dust, Re. 1. Rose Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 14. Golden Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 12. Flowery Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 10. And Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 8 per lb. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA & Co. Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay. Established 1887.

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TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

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TO BE LET.—A FLAT of the Piroze Building, on the Apollo Bunder. Excellent situation.—Apply for rent and other particulars to Mr. E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

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PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production.—Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Baut, at Rs. 4-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

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CELEBRATED WINES.

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Rs. 120 per dozen.
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Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz.
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Apply to
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PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent, 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

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N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

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Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........... „ 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52 —Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

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Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

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Manager.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND........... £500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..........................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER.

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NEW YORK.
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PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
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A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

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Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

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Half-yearly	6	Half-yearly	7-8
Quarterly	3	Quarterly	3-12

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.
£13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

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AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
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BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL

INTENDING ASSURERS

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ORIENTAL'S

LIFE POLICY.

THE

Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India.

THE FUNDS

EXCEED

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NINETY LACS,

since the Company was Established in 1874 to date.

As the Expenses of Management are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, this Company can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Moderate Premiums,
Unquestionable Security,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Office,
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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO., OF IRELAND.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............£ 1,000,000

J. H. SYMINGTON,
Chief Agent.

ATLAS ASSURANCE CO., FIRE AND LIFE.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED..........£ 13,000,000
FUNDS IN HAND (31st Dec. 1897)..............................£ 2,287,029

J. H. SYMINGTON,
Branch Manager,
Office Sirdars Palace.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,87,50,000

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Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday	Yearly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	188 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	280 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	334 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta
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NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE.

I am INFORMED that my SONS, COWASJI MUNCHERJI DAVAR, NANABHAI MUNCHERJI DAVAR and DINSHAW MUNCHERJI DAVAR, (the last mentioned two of whom are minors) are borrowing money and purchasing goods from other persons by misrepresentations. I hereby give notice to the public that if any person or persons will lend money or sell goods to any of my abovenamed sons, they will do so at his or their own risk, and I will not in be any way responsible therefor.

MUNCHERJI COWASJI DAVAR.

RAJPIPLA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from THURSDAY, the 20th July, 1899, NANDOD (temporary station) on the Rajpipla State Railway, 5[illegible] miles from AMLETHA, will be OPENED for GOODS TRAFFIC.

Further particulars as to rules, rates and classification of goods can be had on application to any of the STATION MASTERS on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's System.

C. CROMMELIN,
Genl. Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Ry.
Bombay, 15th July, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S.

"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUOR.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Curl	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 9-22m., 8-33a. Low water, 2-16m., 3-16a.
Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Moshtari entered the dock on Tuesday, and the steamer Bezwada yesterday; the steamer New Castle left it on Tuesday, and the steamer Satrunji yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Murex entered the dock yesterday, and the steamers Chusan and Bormida on Tuesday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5 o'clock.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH, NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be given, this afternoon, on "China," by Mr. L. G. Fraser, at 5 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Hughes, The Ridge, Malabar Hill.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of June last was 2,335; the daily average 78; and the total number of new admissions 1,132—Parsees 793, Hindus 241, and other castes 98. The number of children vaccinated was 102.

LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Samshul Olma Ervad Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., in Gujerati, at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, this evening, at 6 o'clock. Subject: "Plague and the Plague Churches of Italy." Front seats will be provided for ladies.

ROVERS' ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—The following team will represent the Rovers in a match against the Telegraph Club, on the Oval, this evening:—Goal—C. Howson; Backs—G. Walton and W. Scrafton; Half-backs—H. Clark, D. Lyons, and G. B. Brokenshaw; Forwards—G. Elliott, W. Manning, W. Cheeseman, R. M. Preston, and F. Parker.

POSTAL NOTICES.—With effect from to-day, the local postal service will be improved, and 14 despatches will be made on week-days between the Town sub-offices and the General Post Office and *vice versa*. For the present there will be no increase in the number of deliveries on week-days at the Town Sub-Offices, but these offices will make an extra delivery on Sunday. Revised postal notices shewing the latest hours of posting are circulated.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Daresalaam, Zanzibar, Ibo, and Chinde, per s. s. Satari, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-morrow.—Mails for Natal and Cape Colony, per extra s. s. Pongola, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Monday.

DEATH FROM SYNCOPE.—On Tuesday evening, a Marwaree, name unknown, aged about twenty-five years, was walking along the Kalbadavie Road, with a bundle of clothing on one of his shoulders. Suddenly the man sat down gasping on one of the steps of an embroiderer's shop and immediately became unconscious. He had a blanket over his body, and immediately he sat down, he was seen leaning his head over his shoulder. The police put him in a victoria and had him conveyed to Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital, where the Marwaree was pronounced to be dead. His body was then taken to the Morgue, where Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning. Dr. Sidney Smith, the Coroner's Surgeon, was of opinion that the death was due to syncope. The Jury returned a verdict of death in accordance with the medical evidence.

WRONGFUL DETENTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barnley charged Vithal Gopal, a Hindu, with keeping Taibai, a girl, in wrongful confinement. Mr. Oliviera, pleader prosecuted. Evidence showed that Taibai had been in the keeping of the accused for the past six years, but owing to some difference she left him about four months ago, and went and lived with her father in Frere Road. Yesterday afternoon, he turned up there and asked her to return. On her refusing to do so, the accused took her forcibly by the hand and put her in a hack victoria. They drove to Bell Lane to a house, where he confined her in an empty room. Her relatives went in search of her, but on inquiring the accused told them that she was not with him. On the matter having been reported to the police, his house was searched and the girl was found locked up in a room. The accused was fined Rs. 40, or in default sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF A CRIMINAL LUNATIC.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on view of the body of Michael Hanna, a European, aged thirty-six years. The deceased, who was formerly a seaman, had been for the last fourteen months kept in the lunatic asylum as a criminal lunatic. On the 11th December, 1897, Hanna was convicted by the City Magistrate of Karachi of an offence under the Merchant Seamen's Act I. of 1859 in separate cases and sentenced to eight weeks' rigorous imprisonment on each count. He was also tried on the 15th December 1897 before Mr. J. Jacob, Sessions Judge of Karachi, for two separate offences, and on being convicted was sentenced to nine months' hard labour in each case. In February 1898 Hanna was transferred from Karachi to the House of Correction, Byculla, where he was found by the medical officer of the jail to be of unsound mind. On the 24th May, 1898, he was, under the order of Government, admitted into the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba. On the 9th April last Hanna was transferred to the Asylum Hospital, suffering from diarrhœa and fever. He died on Tuesday. The medical evidence went to show that he died of chronic phthisis. A verdict of death in accordance with the medical evidence was recorded.

PROTRACTED ILLNESS LEADING TO SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Bhuleshwar, regarding the death of Mandubai, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-two years, wife of Ramkison Ghellabhoy, a servant to a dealer in cloth. The deceased resided with her husband at 3rd Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar. About three months ago Mandubai was confined of a child and since then she had been suffering from fever, and was occasionally delirious. She recovered slightly from fever, but her mind became very weak and she would not take her food. She used to laugh and cry at the same time. About 1 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, her husband went to his work, leaving the deceased at home. When he returned in the evening he found his wife had disappeared. The husband enquired for her amongst the relatives and friends, but failed to find her, and about midnight gave information to the police at the Girgaum police station. About 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, the body of the deceased was found floating in a well in Bhugwandas Kalidas' oart, at Bhuleshwar Road. The police had the body removed. There were no marks of violence, and all the ornaments which deceased used to wear were safe on her person. A verdict of suicide by drowning was recorded.

ENTERTAINMENT TO COLONEL T. S. WEIR AT MUZAFFERABAD HALL.—On the evening of Saturday last, an entertainment was given to Colonel Weir at Muzafferabad Hall, on a grand scale, by the employees of the Health Department. The premises were beautifully decorated with flags and banners. By 9·30 the hall was full of the guests invited for the occasion, among whom were Mr. Murzban, Lieut. French, Rao Bahadur Ellappa Balaram, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Mir Abdul Ali, Khan Saheb S. Abdul Kader, Mr. Anant Rao, Head Clerk to Mr. Harvey, and others. At about quarter-to-ten, Dr. Weir, accompanied by Mr. W. L. Harvey, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner, Mrs. Harvey, and Surg.-Col. Peters, entered the hall, and was received with cheers. Dr. Gulam Sarwar, whom thanks are due for the best management of all that was done for the occasion, read out to Dr. Weir, on his recent promotion as an Officiating Medical Officer of the Bombay and Aden Commands, a short congratulatory letter, and garlanded him, Mr and Mrs. Harvey, and others. After this the party rose and went to an adjoining hall, where a table was richly spread for the guests. There Dr. Weir, in a brief speech, very cordially thanked the several gentlemen who congratulated him. At about midnight, after a short but best kind of Indian dance before him, Colonel Weir left the hall amidst the loud cheers of the assembly, and the ceremony was over. Thanks are also due to Mr. S. Ibrahim Hafiz, who also had his hand in the management, and who energetically assisted Dr. Gulam Sarwar to the end.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA FOOTBALL.

GYMKHANA VS. NORFOLK REGT.

THURSDAY, JULY 20—Cooperage, 5-30.

The following will represent the Gymkhana:—

N W Kemp	Goal
J G Hunter J A Dredge	Backs
T Moore C Ross C E Durnford	Half-backs
H E Hart R Reid W Reid E Folliot A L Selkirk	Forwards

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

MR. SHAPURJI BYRAMJI KATRAK presided at the thirteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, held at Tamarind Lane, on Wednesday, when the following directors' report was presented.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

"In presenting their report and the audited accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1899, your directors have the pleasure to announce that a most satisfactory business has been done during the year under review, in as much as the company has made a net profit of Rs. 19,602-3-9, including last year's balance. From this sum, your directors propose to declare a dividend at the rate of Rs. 9 per share, free of income-tax, which we trust will meet with your approval. The exports from Khamgaum exceeded that of any previous years, the total number of bales pressed this year were 90,041 as against 71,853 bales last year; out of which 16,116 bales have passed through your press factory. Your directors have thought it advisable to close the ginning factory this year under amalgamation. The joint-working agreement for ginning expired on the 30th June. Efforts will be made to renew it in course of time. The Khamgaum Press agreement continues for a further period of two years. The whole machinery of your press and ginning factories are kept in good working order. Two of your directors, Messrs. Ardeshirjee Bejonjee and Rustomjee C. retire by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election. You will be asked to appoint an auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration."

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and the audited accounts for the period ending 30th June, 1899, said:—Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure to meet you here to-day after a lapse of 12 months, and to put before, for your adoption, the report and audited accounts for the year that has just closed. Your secretaries have, as usual, sent you printed copies of these, so, in order to save time with your permission I will take them as read. Gentlemen, the year's operations have proved very successful on account of bountiful cotton crop, with which our districts have been favoured by Providence. The accounts are no doubt very encouraging and cheerful, and you will all approve of the suggestions made by your board of directors, to pay a dividend of Rs. 9 per share of the nominal value of Rs. 100 each, but at the same time you must bear in mind that such good results have been arrived at by judicious management adopted by all the press-owners at Khamgaum, to work their presses, under joint working system. This system has proved advantageous to all parties concerned, in many respects, and I am glad to inform you that there are two years yet to run before the present agreement to terminate. After that expiry endeavours will no doubt be made for its renewal under the most favourable terms. Our best thanks are no doubt due to all the press owners at Khamgaum for their co-operation, and we trust that the same friendly and business-like feelings will continue to prevail in future, and which will lead to mutual advantages. Gentlemen, it is our duty, however, to guard against certain contingences. It has been reported to me, that it is under contemplation to put up new presses at Khamgaum. We can assure the intending investors that there is no room at Khamgaum for a press factory, inasmuch as the crop is hardly sufficient to give enough work to the existing factories, and any outlay there is sure to jeopardise the industry and the harmony with which the companies are now working. Gentlemen, your board is now considering the advisability of extending the company's sphere of operations, and with that view, are making inquiries about the districts, and they are likely to yield good returns for the capital invested. Our best thanks are also due to our painstaking and energetic secretaries and agents, Messrs. R. T. Wadia, and Co., for the great interest they have at all times taken to better the position of the company.

Resolutions were then passed, adopting the directors' report and the audited accounts.

A dividend at the rate of Rs. 9 per share, free of income-tax, was declared and made payable on and after the 20th inst. Payment of the agents' commission, Rs. 2192-15-9; engine and machinery account, Rs. 5,000 and carried forward to next year's account, Rs. 1209-4-0.

Messrs. Ardesir Bejonji Soortee and Rustomj Cowasji, who retired from the board by rotation were re-elected directors of the company. Mr. Rustomji Eduljí Maistry was reappointed auditor of the company for the current year and his remuneration fixed at Rs. 100.

Thanks were given to the chairman, directors, and the agents for the satisfactory working of the company, and with the usual compliments to the chairman the proceedings terminated.

AN ADDRESS TO PROFESSOR WELINKAR.

THE past and present students of Wilson College and School met, last evening, in the hall of the Cosmopolitan Club, to present an address to Professor N. G. Welinkar who, some time ago, severed his connection with these institutions. The Hon'ble Mr. N. G. Chandawarkar presided.

The chairman opened the proceedings with a few introductory remarks stating the object of convening the meeting.

Mr. V. S. Ravut next read the following address:—

"We, the undersigned, past and present students of Wilson College and School, finding that you have severed your connection with these institutions, beg to express our grateful acknowledgment of your work as a teacher and guide. Since your appointment on the staff of the college and school you have given proofs of your great abilities as a teacher, and of your zeal for the cause of education, and the rapt attention with which your pupils listened to your lectures on different subjects has evinced unmistakably their appreciation of your labours. Your relations with them have invariably been characterized by a due regard for their wants and difficulties and an anxious desire not only to educe their intellectual faculties but also to mould their character. Your high purpose, conscientious devotion to duty, broad-minded sympathy and gentle courtesy have always had a great and salutary influence upon them. You have done your work so well as not only to evoke their respect and admiration for your scholarship and learning, but their deep attachment due to what the poet calls "that portion of a good man's life: His little nameless unremembered acts of kindness and love." We feel sure that your new enterprise will prosper under your fostering care, as your high attainments and moral rectitude are a sufficient guarantee that your Union High School will be conducted on the best principles, and we have no doubt that your noble life will make an abiding impression on the minds of your numerous pupils. In conclusion, we wish you a long and useful life accompanied with good health and blessings of the Almighty."

The address was then put in a leather casket bearing a suitable inscription, and presented to Mr. Welinkar by the chairman. A number of valuable books subscribed to by the students were also presented to him.

Professor Welinkar, in reply, thanked the students for the address and the gift of books. He said he had always endeavoured to do his duty by the students sincerely and without any desire to please anybody. The gratitude of Indian students toward their teachers was universally known, and this feeling of gratitude on the part of his students had encouraged him to undertake the new venture mentioned in the address.

The chairman and Mr. Welinkar having been garlanded and presented with superb bouquets of flowers, the gathering dispersed.

THE SOUDAN.

VARIOUS reports are in circulation to the effect that the Khalifa is surrounded in the Tagalla hills by hostile tribesmen, that his Dervish followers are deserting him, and that he has difficulty in obtaining food supplies, and is in some danger of capture.

The Foreign Office, however, have received no confirmation of these reports, and the authorities are not disposed to attach importance to reports which emanate solely from local native sources.

Telegraphing on June 28 the Cairo correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—

Although at the time of wiring the probabilities are that the Khalifa and his followers may be no longer regarded as factors, in the future of the Soudan, it is reported that Osman Digna still maintains a strong position in the neighbourhood of Sherkeleh. I understand, on the best authority, that Osman Digna was left in charge of the position at Sherkeleh while the Khalifa and the majority of his adherents endeavoured to work their way through to the tribe of Kanana in order to obtain supplies. Conversations which I have had with captives from Omdurman and refugees from the remnant of the Khalifa's army indicate that only the force of circumstances could possibly cause a separation of the Khalifa and Osman Digna. There could be no dissension between them, their mutual thought being that of the success of Mahdism. Had Osman Digna been with the Khalifa, it is asserted that the Tagalla tribe could not now boast a victory; but the whole series of events point at last to the conclusion of the long and disastrous Soudan tragedy, for, supposing Osman Digna entrenched at Sherkeleh, he cannot possibly hold out against a further period of famine, which must follow the Khalifa's failure. Fanzi Pasha, who became a captive with the Khalifa at the fall of Khartoum, and was released after the battle of Omdurman, discredits the report that the Khalifa would part company with Osman Digna. He considers that if the advantage gained by the Tagalla tribe is followed up, the Khalifa and Osman will be found side by side, and both will court death rather than surrender.

THE MURDER OF A WIFE.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the Coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry yesterday afternoon at the Esplanade Police Court, regarding the circumstances touching the death of Baya, a Hindu woman, aged about twenty-five years, who was alleged to have been murdered by her husband Umbaji Luximon, on Monday morning last. Superintendent Holdway attended the inquiry and watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. The accused Umbaji Luximon was brought at the inquiry in police custody. The alleged offence was committed in the room of a chawl in Trinity Street, Dhobie Talao, where the woman Baya and her husband resided. The circumstances under which the man was alleged to have taken the life of his wife, have been published.

The Coroner recorded the evidence of several tenants, including the man Mahadeo, with whom the woman Baya was said to have been on intimate terms. Mahadeo, in his evidence, denied having had anything to do with the woman. He also repudiated all the allegations made against him by the accused Umbaji in his statement before the Coroner.

Dr. Sidney Smith, Coroner's Surgeon deposed that he viewed the body of the deceased woman Baya with the Coroner's jury at a house in Churney Wadi on Monday morning last. The body was then removed to the morgue, where he made an autopsy of the body. The deceased was of a small stature. There was a contused wound on the left side of the chin, about an inch long down to the lower jaw-bone, which was fractured. (2) Both the ears were wounded down to the bone. (3) There was also a contused wound about three inches long dividing the scalp down to the bone on the forehead. (4) There was a third contused wound simi-circular in shape, about four inches long on the top of the head, dividing the scalp down to the bone. (5) There was a punctured wound about half an inch long on the top of the shoulder of right arm down to the bone. (6) There was a penetrating wound on the right side of the neck about half an inch long and one inch deep about mid-way between the collar bone and the ear. (7) There was a superficial wound on the inside of the left forefinger. (8) The frontal bone was fractured in several pieces and much blood was effused between the scalp and skull and between the skull and membranes of the brain. (9) And there was a punctured wound immediately above the left eye-brow, fracturing the skull at that point. All the internal organs of the body were healthy. From the "post mortem" appearances, Dr. Smith was of opinion, that death was due to fracture of the skull. The contused wounds mentioned above, could have been caused by blows with the piece of firewood shown to him. The knife produced could have caused the other (punctured) wounds.

The Coroner having briefly summed up the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Umbaji Luximon, who was then committed by the Coroner to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

TOBACCO LICENSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that Government intend making some reform in the working of the tobacco branch of the Customs House, especially as regards the levying of town-duty and the license fees, may I ask the favour of your allowing space in your paper for this letter? The tobacco branch is divided into two parts—foreign and country (Indian), and licenses are issued at the Customs House to applicants who satisfy all the requirements of the Act and the rules of the Department. Nowadays it is not an easy thing to obtain a tobacco license, whether foreign or country (the fee for each as laid down in the Act being only one rupee). The island of Bombay has a population of about eight lakhs of people, and there are between 800 to 900 country tobacco shops, and about an equal number of foreign tobacco shops, which means one shop for a population of 8,000. Now, a word regarding the rules of the Department—foreign and country.

Foreign tobacco and cheroots—(*a*) that a license-holder selling above fourteen Bombay seers in a day is said to transact a wholesale business, and under fourteen seers, a retail business; (*b*) that if a license-holder has exhausted his day's stock, and desires to purchase a further quality, he may do so on application at the Prince's Dock or at a licensed vendor, on obtaining, from the officer at Prince's Dock, a permit to that effect. This permit must be shown at the shop where the license-holder intends effecting the purchase; (*c*) that a license-holder has to pay a nominal fee of one rupee annually for a retail or wholesale foreign tobacco license; (*d*) that a license-holder may keep one or more paid men on his shop called "officiators," who must be honest and trustworthy; (*e*) that a license-holder must not leave the island of Bombay without the express sanction of the Custom House authorities; (*f*) that should a license-holder find it necessary to leave Bombay for a long period, he must give one week's previous notice of the same at the Collector's office, and on his return back to Bombay he must report his arrival at the office at once.

Indian tobacco and cheroots.—(*a*) That a license-holder selling fourteen Bombay seers (or under) in a day is said to transact a retail business, and that if he continues to sell daily fourteen seers (or under), he must obtain a retail Indian tobacco license; (*b*) that a license-holder selling above 14 seers a day is said to transact a wholesale business; (*c*) that should a retail Indian tobacco license-holder exhaust his day's stock of fourteen seers and desire to purchase a further quantity on that day he may do so, on applying for a permit from the officer at Prince's Dock. This permit must be presented at the license-shop where the purchase is to be made; (*d*) that a license-holder has to pay a nominal fee of one rupee annually for a retail or wholesale Indian tobacco license; (*e*) that a license-holder of Indian tobacco (retail or whole) must not open his shop within 200 yards of any railway station, customs or police chowkey; (*f*) that a license-holder must not open his shop within 50 feet of any other country tobacco shop; (*g*) that a license-holder may keep one or more paid men in his shop, called "officiators," who must be honest and trustworthy; (*h*) that a license-holder must not leave the island of Bombay without the express sanction of the Customs House authorities; (*i*) that should a license-holder find it necessary to leave Bombay, he must give one week's previous notice of the same at the Collector's office, who will there and then temporarily suspend the license during his absence from Bombay, and on the license-holder returning back to Bombay, he must at once report his arrival at the office, when the license will be returned to him; (*j*) that a license-holder must submit a weekly return of his tobacco account. This concludes the rules.

In conclusion, I beg to state that the granting of licenses depends on the increase of population. The licenses for retail toddy and country liquor by far exceed the number of tobacco licenses. I believe some reforms are also necessary in the toddy and country-liquor branches, and toddy should be often tested whether it is sold in a pure state or adulterated.—Yours, etc.,

TAX.

July 19.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 20.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Consent Decree.

329-99—Tyabjee and Co—Balgovan Singjee and another vs Thacker Kessowjee Dopo and others—Smetham B and N.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

303-93—Wadia and G—Jamasjee Manockjee and another vs The Satyadya S and M Co, Ld and others—In person.
276-99—Bicknell M and M—Matubai alias Jamnabai vs Motibai and others—Sorabjee and J.
47 and 214-98—M H Khan—Noor Jehan Begum vs Dominico Borri—Little and Co.
191-99—Sorabjee and J—Cassumjee Tyabally vs Khatzaboo—Bicknell M and M.
197-93—Crawford B and Co—Mohomedally Jafferjee vs Hormasjee Ardeshir Wadia—Wadia and G.
201-99—Bicknell M and M—Cooverjee Merwanjee Mehta vs Jijeebhoy Framjee Petit—Craigie L and O.
202-99—Mansuklal D and J—Narotum Anundji vs Sawliaram More and others—K B Mehta.
201-99—Thackordas D C and H—Goolam Hoosein Sumar Vira vs Haji Ahmed Haji Abdulla—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

For dismissal.

96-99—K B Mehta—Goorlingappa Malappa Chachadi vs Ramchandra Luxuman Ghaady—Daphtary and F.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

239-98—Mansuklal D and J—Dharamsey Sunderdas and others vs Pestonjee Jehangir Hormusjee—Pestonjee R and K. Part heard.
743-98—H J R Hemming—Nasserwanjee Jehangir Khambatta vs Merwanjee Nasserwanjee—Smetham B and Noble.
578-96—Pestonjee R and Kola—Rustomjee Cowasjee Mehta and others vs Lullubhoy Chugonlal and others—Edgelow G and W and Manshuklal D and J.
350-98—Daphtary and Ferreira Kuverjee Heerjee vs Goswami Shri Girdharlaljee Tricumlaljee Maharaj and others—Wadia and Ghandy.
71-99—M A Vakil—Bai Luxmibai vs Narayen Bhai Joshi—K J Mantri.
81-99—Matubhai and J—Jamnadas Chaganlal and another vs Ramchand Hemchand—Smetham B and Noble.
143-99—In person—Kashibai vs Doongersey Gangjee and others—Tyebjee D and Co.
452-98—Nanu and H—The Bombay Land Imp and Trading Co Ld vs Atmaram Bhagwan—Bicknell M and M.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	29	85	24	0	29	31	26	46
Wednesday, July 19th			0	8	0	12	0	10
Total	29	85	24	18	29	43	26	56
Total fall to July 19th, 1898	37	31	39	79	39	44	36	98
Total fall to July 19th, 1897	39	81	21	41	35	57	22	86

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	63	31
17th July, 1899	0	70
Total	64	1

DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	22	18
Monday, 17th July, 1899	0	5
Total	22	23
Total up to 17th July, 1898	16	77
Total up to 17th July, 1897	8	42

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY LINE.

Return of rainfall at the following stations up to week ending, Friday, 14th July:—

	In.	Ct.		In.	Ct.
Jubbulpore	13	22	Nasik	13	93
Raver	5	11	Deolali	6	6
Nimbora	5	13	Ghoti	27	56
Bhadli	2	82	Nargaon	2	70
Jalgaon	4	22	Warangaon	4	0
Sirsoli	4	94	Hotgi	2	25
Mhasawad	1	89	Mohol	1	80
Maheji	5	0	Madha	0	80*
Pachora	5	15	Barsi Road	2	80
Kajgaon	1	68	Kem	2	90
Chalisgaon	1	45	Jeur	3	69
Naydongri	4	20	Pomalwari	5	55
Nandgaon	4	24	Diksal	3	61
Munmar	3	96	Lonauli	40	23
Lasalgaon	3	98	Dhond	2	61
Khervadi	0	81	Talegaon	10	54

* Not received.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY LINE.

During the week ending Saturday (8 A.M.), 8th July, 1899.

	In.	Ct.		In.	Ct.
Bandora	19	76	Ahmedabad	3	79
Panjoo	21	17	Viramgam	3	36
Vaiturana	23	39	Wadhwan	2	57
Palghur	15	49	Dabhoe	[illegible]	80
Gholvad	25	96	Sevalia	[illegible]	72
Daman	27	33	Godhra	5	12
Bulsar	32	43	Patri	1	90
Nausari	29	8	Limkuer	6	40
Surat	16	13	Dohad	6	85
Kim	12	59	Amargarh	14	33
Broach	6	96	Rutlam	14	53
Baroda	3	18	Nagda	8	45
Mehmadabad	4	38			

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH OF JULY, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·376	E	6	101·6	86.0	65	...	2·35	−3·[illegible]
Sirsa	29·401	SE	4	101·3	85·6	49	...	2·05	−2·[illegible]
Delhi	29·447	ESE	3	8[illegible]·2	79·0	85	0·[illegible]8	8·77	−1·[illegible]
Agra	29·467	SW	3	90·0	78·9	98	1·38	18·79	+8·9
Cawnpore	29·432	Calm	1	90·3	79·[illegible]	91	...	17·[illegible]	...
Allahabad	29·428	WSW	4	87·6	78·[illegible]	95	0·07	29·61	+8·35
Jhansi	29·505	W	4	86·2	76·6	91	0·63	25·75	+13·2[illegible]
Jacobabad	29·375	E	4	109·[illegible]	84·0	75	...	0·00	−[illegible]·89
Karachi	29·451	SW	15	91·4	80·2	87	...	0·0[illegible]	−2·71
Jeypore	29·494	WSW	4	97·1	79·9	69	...	10·72	+2·38
Ajmere	29·514	W	6	92·4	79·1	78	..	8·29	+0·90
Deesa	29·531	SW	24	98·1	80·0	69	...	1·12	−7·60
Ahmedabad	29·567	S	7	98·2	81·6	67	...	3·66	...
Bhuj	29·560	SW	28	91·[illegible]	78·9	86	...	0·65	−5·67
Jamnagar	29·536	SSW	25	93·0	80·2	68	...	1·8[illegible]	...
Rajkot	29·565	SW	20	96·9	78·5	71	...	6·24	−7·38
Bhawnagar Para	29·584	SW	17	96·6	78·8	61	...	4·68	...
Veraval	29·598	SW	16	83·0	79·3	86	...	4·00	...
Neemuch	29·5[illegible]6	WSW	17	84·5	75·0	79	...	9·2[illegible]	−0·96
Indore	29·599	W	6	81·8	73·1	86	...	11·8[illegible]	−0·66
Saugor	29·551	W	11	74·2	71·6	92	1·64	16·35	−0·16
Jubbulpore	29·530	WSW	8	76·9	72·1	97	0·59	15·25	−2·75
Hoshangabad	29·556	SW	1	76·7	74·2	95	0·55	13·34	−5·31
Khandwa	29·59[illegible]	W	9	80·7	76·1	74	...	5·12	−5·50
Raipur	29·566	Calm	9	82·3	73·1	92	0·15	8·3[illegible]	−10·34
Nagpur	29·569	WSW	8	80·8	75·1	78	0·13	6·30	−12·[illegible]8
Amraoti	29·603	W	12	83·[illegible]	72·8	78	0.04	6·23	−8·10
Akola	29·608	WSW	9	84·0	74·7	71	0·02	5·6[illegible]	−7·41
Surat	29·603	SW	13	86·5	79·6	79	...	16·86	−5·13
Malegaon	29·608	W	16	88·[illegible]	74·[illegible]	62	...	3·5[illegible]	−1·54
Bombay	29·700	WSW	15	81·2	78·2	83	0·06	21·[illegible]2	−14·78
Poona	29·688	WSW	23	83·1	71·9	71	...	5·55	−3·70
Ahmednagar	...	W	19	85·4	71·4	81	...	5·11	...
Aurangabad	...	W	...	85·8	71·2	76	...	5·62	...
Sholapur	29·693	SW	25	93·2	75·0	60	...	1·25	−6·43
Ratnagiri	29·744	SW	11	84·4	78·9	86	0·02	37·39	−17·51
Belgaum	29·745	WSW	24	74·8	66·8	82	0·18	14·4[illegible]	−[illegible]·92
Goa	29·778	NW	11	85·0	77·4	88	0·01	34·7[illegible]	...
Karwar	29·781	S	7	84·2	77·5	82	..	37·24	−25·85
Mangalore	29·827	WNW	2	86·2	77·9	77	0·04	46·4	−12·47
Calicut	29·828	Calm	6	84·7	73·[illegible]	90	0·25	51·51	+3·19
Cochin	29·835	NNE	...	87·0	73·7	80	..	36·51	−5·60
Bangalore	29·815	WSW	13	86·5	62·4	77	0·09	1·00	−5·18
Secunderabad	29·662	W	15	89·6	72·5	67	0·02	4·44	−1·80
Masulipatam	29·665	WNW	10	101·7	85·0	75	..	2·5[illegible]	−5·75
Bellary	29·756	W	14	92·2	73·7	51	..	1·87	−0·93
Cuddapah	29·731	W	G	100·2	78·9	55	..	0·18	−5·21
Madras	29·733	WNW	9	99·5	81·5	47	..	1·81	−2·63
Coimbatore	29·793	WSW	3	93·9	67·6	58	..	0·76	−1·37
Trichinopoly	29·747	W	9	101·6	78·3	51	...	0·11	−2·23
Negapatam	29·749	W	18	101·5	78·9	62	...	2·18	−0·76
Colombo	29·844	SW	10	86·0	78·0	85	...	10·37	−0·94
Aden	29·670	NE	7	9[illegible]·8	82·8	7[illegible]	...	0·00	−0·01

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M. Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H., 0·00 (25·42); G. T. H. 0·03 (25·25); St. G. H., 0·12 (25·66); C. P., 0·16 (24·92).

SUMMARY.

THE pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been small and unimportant. The distribution remains unchanged, and the baric gradients continue to be steep.

Winds are south-easterly in the Punjab and south-westerly to north-westerly in most other places,. The force has been strong in many places. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Secunderabad, 26 at Deesa and Neemuch, 24 at Rajkot and Belgaum, 20 at Bhavnagar Para, 18 at Malegaon, and 16 at Karachi, Indore, Amraoti and Bombay.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 10° in excess of the normal in Mysore, at most stations in the Madras Presidency and at Cochin, Mangalore, Sholapur, Rajkot, Deesa, Jeypore, Sirsa and Lahore, and the minimum 6° to 7° at Masulipatam and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 62° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are small and unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places.

The rain fall of the past 24 hours has been very scanty, only two stations (Agra and Saugor) reporting a fall over an inch, three stations (Jhansi, Jubulpore and Hoshangabad) from about half to three quarters of an inch, Raipur about half an inch, Delhi, Belgaum and Calicut about a quarter of an inch, and Allahabad, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Goa, Mangalore, Bangalore and Secunderabad from a few drops to under ten cents.

The pressure is about normal over the land area, and the monsoon gradient is slightly less than usual between Karwar and Bombay and a little more than half its usual steepness on the Malabar Coast. With such conditions there would ordinarily be a moderate rainfall over a large area, but with the monsoon current weak in the Arabian Sea as it would appear to be from the observations recorded at Aden and Colombo, only local light or moderate showers at the West and Malabar Coast stations and also in Central and North-West Provinces seem probable. The total rainfall up to date since the beginning of the season is more or less in defect in most places except in Rajputana and the Central Provinces and at Calicut, where it is from 1° to 13° in excess. At the West Coast stations the defect now amounts to from about 15 to 27 inches, and in Berar and at Nagpur, Raipur, Rajkot, Deesa, Khandwa, Sholapur, Mangalore and Masulipatam from 7 to 13 inches.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 19.

Wednesday: pressure has risen briskly in Lower and Central Burma and has changed by only slight or small amounts elsewhere pressure distribution remains the same. The depression in the North-West Provinces is practically unchanged in position and character. Temperature is above the normal in North-West India, Madras, Deccan, East Coast and in defect in the Central Provinces, Eastern States, Central India and Central Burma. Excess is largest on the East Coast. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma, Bengal, N.-W. Provinces, the Eastern Hill Districts of Upper India, Central Provinces and Eastern States of Central India. Very light showers are reported on the West Coast. Jalparguri has received four and a half inches; Sutna two and a half; Pachmarhi and Saugor one and a half.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th July, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29·673
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·5
Dew Point	75·9
Relative humidity of Air	·821
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	84·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·7
General Directions of wind*	W, WSW, SW, WSW, SW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	393
Fall of Rain	0·10
Total fall during month	4·10
" " year	26·56
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 19th July	0·03

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—JULY 19.

10 p.m.	81·6

WEDNESDAY.—JULY 18.

6 a.m.	79·9
10 a.m.	81·5
2 p.m.	84·4
4 p.m.	85·5

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Dunraven, 2,132 tons, Captain J Jones, sailed yesterday for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE s s Ethelhilda, 1,873 tons, Captain W H Trowsdale, sailed yesterday, for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE s s Ileaface, 373 tons, Captain Thomas Molony, sailed yesterday for Colombo, with a general cargo, and 42 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Moshtari, 1,110 tons, Captain Z. Owen, which arrived in Bombay on Tuesday evening, from Suakim, July 8th, brought a general cargo.

THE s s Den of Airlie 2,275 tons, Captain W Jarvis, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening, from London, (11th June), via Karachi, with a general cargo, and 110 tons of gunpowder. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M Mackenzie and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 936 tons, Captain P H Martyr, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers. Mr John Cardona, Messrs Abdool Rahiman, Khalua bin Abdoola and friend, and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 19.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Clive		Beaumont	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Investigator		Heming	Do.		Do
Lawrence		Kendall	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Minto		Ford	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Canning		Piffard	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Sutlej	2103	[illegible]eston			P & O Co
Fazilka	7688	Goss			M M & Co
Trentham Hall	2622	Black			K N & Co
Pachumba	544	Skinner			M M & Co
Chyebassa	1688	Metcalfe			M M & Co
Den of Airlie	22[illegible]5	Jarvis			M M & Co

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Dunraven s	Jones	Hamburg.
	Ethelhilda s	Trowsdale	Marseilles.
	Ileaface s	Molony	Colombo.

The steamer Pemba, Capt Martyr, obtained her port clearance yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

The steamer Pachumba, entered for loading yesterday for Karachi and Persian Gulf.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 19.

FROM GLASGOW.

Australia s—50 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee; 5 cases whisky, Phipson and Co; 25 cases soap, N Karimjee.
Clan Forbes s—10 cases whisky, B Smyth and Co.
Clan Menzies s—76 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 35 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Armenia s—10 cases whisky, H S Smith and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Menzies s—100 cases stationery, Ahmedbhai and Khairullah.

FROM LONDON.

Egypt s—8 cases photo materials, Nadkarni and Co; 10 cases cheese, Eduljee Bezonjee; 3 casks earthenware, Mamedally Goolam Hoosein; 31 cases provision, and 3 cases soap, R Ruttonjee and Sons; 45 bales printing paper, 2 bales and 1 case writing paper, and 2 cases envelopes, Hussonally Abdoolally; 36 cases provision, 3 cases medicine, 25 cases candles, 3 cases bacon, 1 case ham, and 5 cases cheese, Phillips and Co; 5 cases cheese, 1 case bacon, and 2 cases provision, W B Green and Co; 82 cases provision, Furdoonjee Rustomjee and Co.
Peninsular s—4 cases cheese, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 4 cases medicine, Heera Lall Mooljee and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Lindenfels s—100 bales chemicals, D R Umrigar and Co; 28 cases glassware, Sallay Mohomed Cassum; 28 cases glassware, Mohomed Ebrahim; 12 cases glassware, Cassum Poonja; 22 cases glassware, Sallay Mohomed Cassum and Co; 40 cases glassware and 4 cases earthenware, Kasturchand Gangji; 2 cases earthenware, M M Rally and Co; [illegible] Bezonjee; [illegible] cases glassware, [illegible] medicine, [illegible].
Rothenfels s—3 cases medicine, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Lindenfels s—3 cases glassware, Khatow Keshow; 7 cases coloured paper, [illegible]; 38 cases glassware, M M Rally and Co; [illegible] Tilemahomed [illegible]; 210 cases glassware, [illegible]; 3 cases writing paper, [illegible] Hoosein [illegible]; 10 cases glassware, [illegible] Hormusjee [illegible] Peermohomed and Co; [illegible] Hoosein [illegible]; [illegible] Holland Bombay Trading Co; 347 cases glassware [illegible] packages glassware, Mahomed Ali Rally and Co.

FROM HULL.

Dido s—5 cases stationery, [illegible] and Cumrodin; 100 barrels cement, [illegible] Ramdass; 8 cases writing paper, Hussonally Abdoolally.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Edin Hall s—28 cases brandy, Navajee Ardesir and Sons.

FROM TRIESTE.

Moravia s—21 cases glass bangles, Merwanjee Sheriarjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—50 cwt dry ginger, Jetha Ramjee; 50 bales wool, Govindjee [illegible]; [illegible] bales wool, Lalloobhai Nanabhai.
Australia s—3 bales wool, H K M Jeitha.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—90 cwt dry ginger, Alladin Mohomed; 275 bales hemp, Purshotum Bhimjee; [illegible] Grindlay Groom and Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 5 bales wool, Ralli [illegible] Haji Ooman H Hassam; 200 cwt buffalo horns, Jan M Remtoola.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville de Tamatave s—2,788 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Trentham Hall s—962 cwt myrabolams, Tyabjee and Co; 130 bales hemp, Seeraval and Chinai; 2,000 cwt rapeseed Ritchie Steuart and Co; 990 cwt [illegible] and Co; 4,000 cwt wheat, W and A Graham and Co; 8,000 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwt wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Imaum s—2,000 cwt poppyseed, Hirjee [illegible]; 1,999 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwt poppyseed, Dharsee Naajee and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lindenfels s—150 cwt woolchips Bauer and Krause.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—4,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—3,500 cwt mowraseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwt mowraseed, Dharsee Naajee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Murex s—2,000 cwt linseed A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nankin s—3 cases glassware M Bhesania; 80 cwt myrabolams and 12 cwt sennaleaves, M M Essabhoy; 16 cwt sennaleaves; 14 cwt condiments, S Dhanmsey; 82 cwt cloves, C B Bhesania; 100 bales twist, K Pallonjee; 785 bales twist, Talati and Co; 112 bales twist D M Petit Sons and Co; 70 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.
Trieste s—30 cwt jardaloo, Yan Shun and Co; 135 cwt jardaloo Quan Lun Kong; 50 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bezwada s—1,300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 bales twist, Tata and Co; 1,000 bales twist and 250 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; [illegible] E Sassoon; 800 bales twist, R S N Talati and Co; 100 bales twist, K Pallonjee; [illegible] bales twist, Talati and Co; 1,400 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 97 bales twist and 300 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 500 bales twist, D Thunmsey; 575 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 600 bales twist, N J Abraham.
Trieste s—112 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kirklee s—200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 295 bales cotton, V Sheddy and Co; 1,200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 100 bales cotton, F Fischer and Co; 500 bales cotton, Talati and Co; 100 bales cotton, Yan Shun and Co; 700 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 300 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 700 bales cotton, R S N Talati and Co; 300 bales cotton, [illegible] Co; 1,500 bales cotton, Tata and Co; [illegible] D Curran and Co; [illegible] cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
Moshtari s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 300 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
Trieste s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER,
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 19.

CONSOLS recovered 1-4 per cent. yesterday in London, to 106 1-2. French Rentes remained at 101 1-4; and Paris Exchange on London was 1 centime higher, at 25·24 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 112 1-2 ; while 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities declined 1-8 per cent., to £66 3-4. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 3-4 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 4 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower, at 27 11-16d. per oz. ; and was unchanged in New York, at 60 1-4 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London continuing at 4·87 1-2 dollars. Some £175,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of Engalnd.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 2,390,000 quarters, compared with 2,590,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 37 1-2s. per 416 lbs., July-August Shipment, to Havre, business done via the Canal in a steady market ; Linseed at 39 1-2s., July-August shipment to Amsterdam, sellers via the Canal, market quiet.

The Liverpool Wool auction opened yesterday with a quiet but steady feeling. The number of bales offered for sale was 21,000. "Joria Whites" were 1-2d. lower ; clean middle yellows, 1-4d. higher ; and other descriptions unchanged.

Spot Mid.-American Cotton advanced 1-32d. in Liverpool yesterday, to 3 11-32d. per lb. ; prices of East Indians, as well as of American Arrivals, were stationary. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales ; Imports, nil. The market closed firm, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The Manchester Market was quiet.

The quotation in New York for Ready Mid.-Uplands was still 6 3-16 cents per lb. ; Futures advanced 4 points each, to 5·53 cents for September, and 5·79 cents for December. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales, and the arrivals to date compare as follows with those in 1898 and 1897 :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Tuesday's Receipts	4,000	500	230
Three days'	8,000	2 400	900
Since 1st September	8,248,000	8,483,400	6,600,900

The local cotton market has been quiet in tone today. Shippers bought 200 bales Bijapore at Rs. 126 ; and the mills, 200 Bhownugger at Rs. 131, 200 Poolgaum at Rs. 137, 100 Dhamangaum at Rs. 135, 100 Oomrawattee at Rs. 131 1-4, "good" Broach, March delivery, was quoted at Rs. 160 1-2 per candy ; "Fully good" Bengal, for January, at Rs. 130 ; and "good" Bhownugger, for May, at Rs. 137 1-2.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are reported to be quiet and unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton..........................	3,7[illegible]7	bales.
Wheat..........................	21,791	cwts.
Linseed	2,834	"
Rapeseed	15,289	"
Poppyseed..........................	1,293	"
Castorseed..........................	3,007	"
Rice..........................	12,251	"

FREIGHTS are steady. The relets for Dunkirk and Hamburg are reported to be finished ; sellers for Antwerp ask 18s. to 18s. 6d. per ton, but there is not much enquiry.

EXCHANGE opened quiet in tone at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. There was very little business reported either way, and the market closed at the following level, with a quiet feeling :—

Bank Bills on Demand	..1s. 3 31-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	......1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Francs	..................1·70 1 4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are firm at 100 5-8 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents., 100 9-16 for the Settlement, and 94 3-4 for Threes.

SHARES are quiet, Mofussil Press are Rs. 2 1-2 higher ; New Berar Rs. 5 ; Volkart are Rs. 5 lower.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the Statement of Traffic, week ending 15th July, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	2,15,767	2,73,951	5,888	4,95,603
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ Miles..	—	—	—	4,40,503

Increase...Rs. 55,106

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 8th July, 1899, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	94,000	1,40,000	4,000	2,38,000
Or per mile of Railway	204	304	8	516
For previous period	14,000	30,000	—	44,000
Total for 1 week ..	1,08,000	1,70,000	4,000	2,82,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	80,760	1,91,656	941	2,73,357
Per mile of Ry. do.	175	416	2	593
Total to corresponding date do.	1,03,834	2,46,415	1,210	3,51,459

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 35,357
Do. to date .... " 69,459

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 8th July, 1899, on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week..........	2,600	14,400	20	17,020
Or per mile of Railway	19	102	..	121
For previous period	400	2,500	..	2,900
Total for 1 week...	3,000	16,900	20	19,920
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,535	23,861	16	27,415
Per mile of Ry do.	25	169	—	194
Total to corresponding date do.	4,545	30,682	21	35,248

Decrease for the week.....................Rs. 10,395
Ditto to date.................................. " 15,328

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE following are Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year, 1899-1900 :—

In the month of May, 1899.

	GOLD.	SILVER.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports..................	72,21,708	51,04,601	1,23,26,309
Exports..................	29,60,114	34,48,400	64,08,514
Net Imports	42,61,594	16,56,201	59,17,795

To the end of the month of Mar. 1899, Progressive.

	GOLD.	SILVER.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports..................	1,69,26,376	1,56,64,562	3,25,90,938
Exports..................	41,55,281	66,23,911	1,07,79,192
Net Imports	1,27,71,095	90,40,651	2,18,11,746

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year, 1899-1900 :—

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE)

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of May 1899	33,042	42,07,449*	42,40,491
To the end of the month of May, 1899, (Progressive)......	1,22,792	83,84,941	85,07,733

COINED AND EXAMINED.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of May 1899..................	.....	51,03,549	51,03,549
To the end of the month of May, 1899, (Progressive)	.....	88,35,296	88,35,296

* Of which Rs. 41,08,237 represent bullion received for the coinage of British Dollars.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—July 12, at Sheikhbudin, the wife of H A Anderson, I C S, of a son.

HOLLAND—July 16, at Allahabad, the wife of T G Holland, Police Department, of a son.

LECHLER—July 14, at Vine Cottage, Yercaud, the wife of G G Lechler, Brooklyn Estate, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ELLIOT—July 13, at Cuddapah, Elizabeth Elliot, nee Seaby, the beloved wife of Mr Jack Elliot, P W D.

HERZOG—July 11, at Mhow, Marie Louise Frieda, our darling child, aged 3 months and 8 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1899.

IN a recent debate, the Secretary of State for India made the unlooked-for declaration that the Government in this country is not popular. He even went so far as to say that it never can become popular, a reflection on future Secretaries of State and Indian administrators which Lord George Hamilton might find it difficult to justify. His Lordship's argument when he delivered himself of these *obiter dicta* was that the action of Government, in legislating to uphold a menaced Indian industry, was distinctly popular, and that its reversal by a vote of the House of Commons would be resented by Indian opinion. There is no reason why a succession of well-considered popular measures should not bring popularity to the Government that introduced them just as unpopular measures are certain to have a contrary effect. It may be taken as an axiom that hitherto the Government has not made itself popular, for this, amongst other reasons, that it has never laid itself out for popularity. But whatever the cause, there is a practical unanimity as to the fact that the Government has not gained the affection of its 300,000,000 subjects. There are many who hold that such a fact could not be achieved even by a Government of archangels. But there are some who believe that the experiment is worth making, and that if properly made, it would attain, at all events, a moderate degree of success. Mr. Theodore Morison, discussing this question in his volume on Imperial Rule in India, attributes the unpopularity of the Government to the machine-like character of the administration and the complete absence of any desire to evoke a sentiment of loyalty by winning the affection and confidence of the people. As he puts it, the Secretariat conceives the obligations of the Indian Government to be confined to the regular collection of revenue, making of roads, the impartial administration of justice, and the protection of the subject's life and property. But it has no index number for the popularity of Government. He says sarcastically that if the Secretariat had given a thought to the question of loyalty, it would have dealt with it on the system of averages, by which it measures the efficiency of all officers :—"It expects an average number of murders, rapes, and thefts in the district. If the returns of crime are above the average the District Superintendent of Police is inefficient, since he has allowed crime to become rampant ; if he makes a smaller return, he is idle, for he has failed to detect crime. In the same way a Civil Surgeon must not perform less than an average number of major operations in the year, and in his report upon the management of the gaol must not show more or less than an average number of punishments inflicted on the prisoners."

Naturally under such a regime, the officers who represent the Government come to "think less of how the work shall be done, than how we shall write about it,"—write about it, that is, in official reports, to be read and docketed in the Secretariat. They are forbidden to write in the Press, though they are practically the only persons qualified to inform the community of the views and intentions of the Government. That task is left to the Native Press, which discharges its duty by telling its readers that the Government is oppressive, unjust and extortionate, and representing every measure in its worst light. We have an amusing example of this latter characteristic in the editorial of the *Mahratta* of Sunday last on the Telegraphic Copyright Bill. The Indian Legislature is charged with not only enunciating with its usual narrow-mindedness "a new and mischievous principle, the principle of copyright in news, but bringing into bold relief the fact that the machinery of legislation may be set in motion by the most ephemeral and inconsequential interests, provided they belong to the ruling race. Of course, the Bill, in its terms, does not make the racial distinction ; but as its operation can, in fact, be beneficial only to a very few Anglo-Indian papers, the inference as to the motive power of the Bill is obivious." It prophesies that the new law will be evaded, for news has a hundred tongues, but in the same breath it admits that "the Native Press, as a whole, has not yet seriously begun to deal in news, and much less in news imported by foreign telegrams. The Native papers are rather criticism papers than newspapers. Their merit does not lie in providing mouthfuls for fire-eating sensationalists, but keeping public opinion in a right direction. As their constituency is a subject people, perhaps native editors cannot naturally soar higher. In addressing a subject people, the Native Press keeps public opinion in a right direction, by being always 'agin'" the Government. Mr. Morison says very truly :—"Free institutions have disappointed our expectations in nothing more than in this. When we removed all restrictions on journalistic freedom, we anticipated indeed that our Governments would be criticised and very often attacked, but we believed that we should have partisans who would vindicate our cause no less warmly, and that as our Government is just and beneficent, our friends would preponderate over our opponents. But in practice we find that though the agitators who wish to overthrow our supremacy are very conspicuous, those who do not profess to be dissatisfied with our rule are luke-warm and strangely indifferent to the calumnies which are heaped upon us." In England the Opposition Press is answered by the equally vigorous organs of the Government, and the people at large come to understand that there are two sides to every question. Here it is nobody's business to show that India, so far from getting poorer every year, is steadily prospering and has been laying by large quantities of the precious metal, aggregating in value hundreds of millions sterling during the present reign. Native editors on a salary of twenty rupees a month cannot be expected to be proficient in economical problems, and as we have said Government servants are strictly forbidden to use their knowledge for the instruction of the public, and the opposition has the whole field to itself.

Under the signature of Dhirin Pal, a man of observation, whether European or Native does not matter, bears witness in the columns of a contemporary to the general unrest throughout the different races in India. This unrest has for its immediate result the accentuation of what might be termed particularism, the Mahratta becoming more pronounced in his local patriotism, the Punjabi in his, and so on. The tendency is exactly contrary to that which the Congress strove to promote. Instead of a United India, absorbing the various nationalities, each race and creed is endeavouring to develop its own distinctive characteristics, while looking with jealousy and heart-burning at the progress made by others. This writer tells us that the unrest, passing from one end of the country to the other, does not at present denote open hostility to the Government, and there is no idea of opposing or subverting the existing authority. The people, we are told, are discontented in the sense that they are not happy :—"If they are pressed to say what complaints they have to make against the British Government, they are unable to point out any. They simply say they don't like Englishmen, that is all. It is, in fact, the feeling of pain for the existence of foreign Government. It is want of love for the rulers, not because they are tyrants, but because they are foreigners. It is dislike towards Englishmen in general, not for their depravity, but because they are rulers. In short, it is a sort of patriotism ; it is pseudo-love for one's country, its past history and religion. It is vain-gloriousness, the natural result of a little learning." The writer holds that it is the interest of the Government to know the real state of things and to inquire how this feeling has been created, fanned and spread, and that the future safety of the Indian people themselves depends upon their knowing in time "the sunken rocks in the course they are unconsciously sailing their vessel." Dhirin Pal regards the agitation as religious rather than political ; the leaders are sectaries, many of them men of high spirituality, great devotion, and ability, who honestly believe that they are raising their countrymen to a higher plane of morality and spirituality. But nothing of the kind happens, for their audiences are largely composed of young men who have been launched into the world from our schools and colleges, "minus religion, morals or character, with undeveloped mind, weakened brain, and shattered health, absolutely unfit to face the hard struggle that awaits them in the battle of life. This class crowd the public meetings of the political agitators and the religious regenerators, and applaud the abuse lavished on the English and the glorification of the Hindu past." Mr. Morison does not lean so hard upon the "alumni" of the Indian colleges, but he acknowledges the serious defects of the system and insists upon the necessity of effective reform. But if the Government is to be made popular, reform must not be confined to schools and colleges.

THE recent floods at Baran, in the Kotah State, have, we learn, done considerably more damage than was at first imagined. Besides breaching the railway for a distance of over half a mile, by carrying away the earthworks, the loss to life and property has been considerable. On the railway itself five coolies lost their lives, being swept away and drowned, while the remainder of a large gang of coolies working on the line saved their lives by either climbing trees and passing the night among the branches, or else by climbing the embankments and clinging to the rails to prevent themselves being washed away. The loss to animal life was much greater—five hundred sheep, and innumerable goats, cows and buffaloes being reported as lost and drowned. The morning after the flood some forty bodies of dead sheep and cattle were found entangled in the rails of the permanent way at the spot where the embankment was washed away, and many more carcases were found caught up in the branches of trees. In the city of Baran itself, which is quite close to the station, over one-third of the houses have utterly collapsed, and no doubt many human lives must have been lost among the fallen debris of the houses. As the night was pitch dark and the rain falling in torrents, the presumption is that every house was probably occupied by its ordinary inhabitants—but no information is obtainable. A certain number of the fallen houses are, however, godowns for storing wheat, Baran being the centre of an immense wheat-growing district, and one of the few large cities in the district where all the wealthy bunnias and sowkars congregate, and the damage to property generally, and wheat especially, must have been considerable. The rain that fell in about three hours measured nearly fifteen inches, and the enormous volume of rain-water collected in a very short time, supplemented by the waters of several tanks whose bunds had given way, soon rose above the level of the railway embankment and carried it away with a rush—the released flood waters devastating the country for miles. One example of the force of the flood was seen in a large country cart which the night before, coming from Baran, heavily laden with grain, had, owing to the mud and heavy going, to remain on the road some two hundred yards from the station—as the bullocks were unable to move it further. The next morning it was nowhere to be seen, nor has it or any of the grain in sacks since been seen or traced. The flood extended over four miles of country, but though the line was breached in several places wherever the flood level rose above the embankments, the bridges and culverts are fortunately undamaged in any way, and the work of repairing the embankments is being speedily carried on by a gang of some fifteen hundred coolies working by relays day and night. The engineers calculate the line will be open for traffic inside a week. The train is running for passengers and goods traffic as far as Chajawa station, only eight miles distant from Baran station. A few old inhabitants of Baran state that they remember a similar flood occurring in the year 1857, but while the line was in course of construction all available statistics obtainable as to high flood levels showed a much lower level than that attained by the present flood. The average rainfall of Baran is 35 inches per annum, and the rainfall registers for the day preceding and following the flood are interesting. The rainfall on the 6th instant was 73 cents, on the 7th, 3 inches 91 cents, and 8th, 14 inches 59 cents. It continued raining on the 9th, 10th and 11th, the total for these days being 1 inch 51 cents. Thus the total rainfall for the six days is 20 inches 74 cents, and the damage done to property probably amounts to several lakhs.

THE striking feature of the report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops is the record that generally agricultural operations are suffering from a want of rain. Bengal, the North-West Provinces, Oudh and the Punjab are the only places where the rainfall has been as plentiful as usual, and in the two former presidencies the inhabitants are earnestly desiring a respite in the wet weather. In consequence of its continuance agricultural operations are somewhat retarded, and injury has been caused to crops on low-lying lands. In Dacca and Jessore insects are still damaging the rice and jute plants, and the presence of locusts in two districts is also reported. The recent rain has greatly benefited the standing crops in the Punjab, where prospects are favourable, but in Dera Ismail Khan the cattle are dying from starvation. More rain is urgently needed throughout the Bombay Presidency, and it is regrettable to note that the standing crops are withering in parts of Bijapur, Sholapur, Poona, and Ahmedabad districts. On the west coast of Madras the rainfall has been good, but in other parts of the presidency scanty or nil, and in consequence the crops are suffering. The report from the Central Provinces is fair, but more rain is needed for general sowings as well as for the young cotton and early sown rice crops. Germination generally is good, but towards the Lower Pargana in the Raipur districts the young plants have been damaged by locusts. Rain is urgently required in most parts of Burma, and in Myingyan the standing crops are withering or have withered. The prospects of paddy in Mandalay are poor, and want of canal water is injuring matured and nursery paddy plants in Kyankse. The prospects of tea in Assam are generally good, but in Berar and Hyderabad anxiety for the crops is being felt on account of insufficient rain. Agricultural operations are proceeding satisfactorily in Rajputana, where the prices have a tendency to rise. The number employed on relief-works is 8,406. The report also states that locusts are damaging young maize in two parganas of Kherwara. The prospects in Kashmir are excellent, and in Nepal the weather is seasonable.

THE general report on the operations of the Survey of India Department during the year 1897-98 has been issued. The total area surveyed on all scales during the year, excluding reconnaissance surveys, was 26,223 miles against 26,269 in the previous year. The party employed on trigonometrical operations undertook the work of continuing the Makran longitudinal series westwards. It was however attacked, seventeen lives were lost, much personal and public property was plundered, and work was brought to an abrupt conclusion. In the Bombay Presidency an area of 667 square miles was surveyed on three different scales. The cost rate of the 4-inch work in Bombay has been reduced, but that of the 8-inch survey was higher than in the previous year, owing to the difficult nature of the country in Nasik and Kolaba and to casualties amongst the trained men and experienced surveyors from plague. The revision of the principal triangulations in the Khasi and Garo Hills with a view to ascertain what displacement vertically or horizontally had taken place during the earthquake of June 1897 was undertaken. The result shows that the stations observed lay within the area affected by the earthquake, and that all of them have suffered more or less within a range of a few feet, the general apparent effect being that the area has been both widened and raised. The Government of India have noticed with satisfaction that the Training School at Dehra has justified its institution, as seventeen pupils have passed the examination at the end of the course. Six newly appointed Provincial officers also went through a course of training, and were all pronounced thoroughly fit for field work at its completion. The total value of the work done by the Photographic and Lithographic offices was Rs. 1,92,927 against Rs. 2,13,518 in the previous year, the amount of work received for reproduction being less than usual. The number of maps issued was 156,523, showing a decrease of 50,807 as compared with the previous year.

THE Presidency plague returns to Friday last show an increase in the number of cases by 415 and of deaths by 352, the totals being 1,898 and 1,45[illegible], respectively. Bombay city has assisted in bringing about this result, the figures having gone up from 56 cases and 46 deaths to 75 and 66. Poona's figures for six days are 319 and 253, higher than for the whole of the previous week. Thana reports 78 and 50 as compared with 39 and 39 ; Nasik 131 and 120 against 110 and 81. Satara reports a slight improvement, as do Karachi and Dharwar. But Belgaum figures have increased from 301 and 209 to 485 and 335, and Kolhapur agency from 268 and 183 to 395 and 303. The total of cases reported in Bombay Presidency as plague reached 265,048 on the 14th instant, the number of deaths being 209,581.

THE Municipal Standing Committeee, at their meeting, held yesterday, accorded sanction, on the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner, to the lighting of the following roads on the Apollo Reclamation :—Merewether, Tulloch, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mandlik, Ormiston, and the road to the north of the Tramway Company's godown, at a cost of Rs. 2,651, during the current year ; the amount to come out of the surplus cash balance. It was mentioned incidentally that the surplus cash balance now stands at Rs. 1,68,000.

IT is not often that a private soldier spends his leisure in the study of the vernaculars. At an examination which took place at Calcutta on the 3rd 4th and 5th July, Private J. MacDowell, of the Cameronians, Lucknow, was reported by the Board of examiners to have attained "high proficiency in the Hindi language." Private MacDowell will receive a reward of Rs. 1,500.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the grant of Rs. 132-12 travelling allowance to the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. Stuart, Principal of the Presidency College, Madras, for a journey to Ootacamund, which he undertook solely for the purpose of attending the meeting of the Legislative Council. The claim was disputed by the Accountant-General, on the ground that Mr. Stuart prolonged his stay at Ootacamund beyond the period necessary for the performance of his business. The Government of India has decided that the Accountant-General's objection is correct, but has over-ruled it in Mr. Stuart's case.

MISCONCEPTION as to the correct interpretation of the word "concentrated" as applied to mineral acids in the general rules as to the working of railways has led to the adoption of different methods of packing acids for transit by rail, and persons interested have complained that owing to the laxity of certain railway companies their competitors in business have an undue advantage over them. The Government of India has therefore issued a resolution defining the epithet "concentrated" as applicable in this connection only to hydrochloric, sulphuric, and nitric acids. These acids will in future come under the more stringent rules with regard to packing on all railways ; the less stringent method of packing being considered sufficient for other acids.

THE Rev. J. J. Lohr of the American Mission, Binampur, Raipur district, Central Provinces, has just published through Messrs. Thacker and Co., a handsome little Album entitled "A few Pictures of Chattisgarh and the Central Provinces of India, illustrating the scenery, the social customs of the Sathnarains and the late famine." The little profit made on the book is for the benefit of the 150 orphan children of the late Famine, 1896-97. The price of each copy is only Re. 1-6, and can be had at Messrs. Thacker and Co., Bombay, or from Mr. Lohr, at the above address. It is a very well got up little work and would make an instructive as well as interesting souvenir.

ABOUT the beginning of June Captain H. P. Deasy, who is at present travelling in Eastern Turkistan, had reached the oasis of Polu on the northern slopes of the Kuenlun and on the Kiria river, about fifty miles south-west of Kiria. Captain Deasy had met with vexatious opposition from the Chinese, who caused him much unnecessary delay, trouble and expense. The Ambans of Khotan and Kiria ignored the passport granted by the Tsung-li-Yamen, and paid no attention to the orders of the Taotai, who told them Captain Deasy was free to travel into the mountains by any route from Polu, and that the inhabitants were at liberty to assist him. The matter was reported to Mr. Macartney, Special Assistant for Chinese affairs in Kashmir, who took immediate action on Captain Deasy's behalf. When the last news left, however, the local officials at Polu were still refusing to obey the orders of the Taotai which had been agreed to by Mr. Macartney.

IT appears from the statement of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Madras, that there was a falling-off in the number of Companies registered during 1898-1899 as compared with 1897-1898, the numbers having dropped from 73 to 47. The number of new "Chit" Associations was 27 in the former as against 43 in the latter year. The fall is principally noticeable in the numbers of new (*a*) Banking, Loan and Insurance Companies, and (*b*) Trading Companies. As regards the former, the Registrar explains that the sudden rise in the numbers in 1897-1898 was due to a ruling of the Madras High Court, which rendered it necessary to register as Companies all "Chit" or Mutual Loan Associations. Subsequently this ruling was modified, with the result that the registration of such Companies has ceased to be necessary in all cases. The decrease in the number of new trading Companies is attributed to dulness of trade and the stringency of the money market.

APROPOS of Lord Curzon's resolve to reduce the compilation of statistics and reports to reasonable dimensions, the following occurrence, which took place in a Madras District some years ago, is published by the local *Mail*. It was in the days when lakhs were being laid out in advances for wells, and suddenly the Board of Revenue called on all Collectors for certain columns of figures and particulars relating to these advances. A Tahsildar, of course a clever Brahmin, furnished all these to his Divisional Officer, a Sub-Collector, within a few hours after being called on to do so. A day or two later the Sub-Collector had occasion to visit this Tahsildar's station, and, remembering the fact, questioned him as follows :—"By the way, Tahsildar, how did you manage to send in so quickly those wells advances figures the Board called for the other day ? I think it was very creditable of you." The Tahsildar looked his superior officer in the eye, he knew his man he thought, and replied :—"All false, Sir, all false !" The Sub-Collector, who was also a remarkably sensible man, well known in Madras, laughed and told his Collector, who in the end got that Tahsildar made Rai Bahadur for his excellent conduct during the Famine. Figures are proverbially fallacious, a fact which Lord Curzon seems thoroughly aware of ; so no doubt did the Tahsildar, and indented them accordingly, but for all that they were probably fairly correct.

SIR Antoney MacDonnell has held conferences at Bareilly, Aligarh, and Agra, at which the principal landowners of the various districts have been present to explain and discuss the provisions of the draft of the new Rent Act and to learn the opinions of the zemindars for and against the proposed innovations. Similar conferences will be held for the Allahabad, Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions. Much good has already resulted from these conferences : misconceptions have been removed, and such modifications may possibly be introduced as will render the Bill, without sacrifice of essential principles, not unacceptable to the zemindars. The object is to stop capricious ejectments : it is no less the object to help the landlords to recover the just rents by a simplified procedure. At Agra also the Lieutenant-Governor held a conference with the magistrates and police officers of the frontier districts to consider the special measures to be adopted in future in dealing with dacoities committed by persons from non-British territory. At this conference Mr. Bayley, Superintendent of the Thaggi and Dacoity Department, and Major Herbert, Political Agent for Bhurtpore and Dholepore, attended. The strong force of horse and police now posted at the frontier stations have prevented recent raids ; and the capture of some gangs may be expected to have a good effect. But the object of the conference was to consider new efforts on both sides of the frontier and to arrange for mutual co-operation and help.

THE Emperor Francis Joseph has had a slight relapse, but his condition does not cause anxiety.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE on June 28 received in audience Lu-Hai-Huan, the Chinese Minister who presented to the Imperial Chancellor, on behalf of the Empress Dowager of China, the insignia of the Second Grade of the First Class of the Order of the Double Dragon.

SIR CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER on June 28 formulated charges of corruption against Yukon officials, and charged Mr. Sifton, Minister of the Interior, with maladministration. He moved for an inquiry and a royal commission, offering his services as Crown Prosecutor gratis, and the forfeit of his seat in Parliament if he should be unsuccessful.

A DESPATCH from Pittsburg to one of the newspapers states that the Carnegie Steel Company has contracted to deliver to Russia within twenty-six months 180,000 tons of steel rails. "It is safe to say," the despatch continues, "that the price is not less than 25 dols. per ton, thus making the aggregate amount of the order 4,500,000 dols. The rails are intended for use on the Russian railways in Siberia and China. If the 80-lb. rail be taken as the standard, the contract means that the Carnegie Company will supply 1,200 miles of lines, but a lighter rail will probably be used, thus greatly increasing the mileage."

IN the course of a speech in the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, on June 27, Dr. Lukacs, Minister of Finance, alluded to the question of the sugar bounties, and stated that he hailed with joy the indications of the decline of the bounty system. The abolition of the sugar bounty must, however, be brought about by international arrangement. The Government had, moreover, invested itself with authority in the Sugar Tax Law to provide, should the contingency arise, for the reduction or abolition of the bounties by administrative decree. The Minister, in conclusion, said that in spite of the new Indian countervailing duties there was a satisfactory increase in the Hungarian sugar exports.

ON the threatened general strike of City clerks, the "Christian Commonwealth" makes these observations : There is no reason in the nature of things why the ordinary clerk should not be considerably better remunerated. The enormous fortunes made by thousands of merchants and the splendid dividends of bank shareholders furnish sufficient proof of the wealth which rolls through the trade channels in which these clerks are the employees. The poor "Wood-street worm" shows signs of turning at last and he has our sympathy. We do not see why he should not have a fairer share of the commercial spoil which he helps to earn. Thousands of the "White Slaves of the counting-house" would, a contemporary thinks, strike for a living wage to-morrow if they dared.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

TRANSVAAL FRANCHISE REFORMS.

SEVEN YEARS' QUALIFICATION.

LONDON, JULY 18.

At to-day's sitting of the Transvaal Volksraad President Kruger strongly advocated an amendment to the new Bill making the franchise available after seven years' residence with retrospective effect.

This, he said, was righteous and reasonable, and would remove the basis of the English objections to the new proposals.

Later despatches announce that the Volksraad has passed a seven years' Franchise Bill, with only five dissentients.

THE TRANSVAAL CONCESSIONS.

JULY 19.

The "Times," in an inspired note, says that assuming it to be true that the Volksraad has decided upon a seven years' franchise, and that the representation granted is equal to that demanded by Sir Alfred Milner, the crisis with the Transvaal may be regarded ended.

The net result, adds the "Times," appears to be that Mr. Chamberlain has fully achieved his object.

MR. RHODES ON THE SITUATION.

Mr. Rhodes, replying to addresses of welcome on his return to the Cape, referred briefly to the crisis with the Transvaal, and declared that the granting of equal rights was the only solution of the question, the achievement of which would unite Africa upto Tanganyika.

He added that before long Lord Kitchener would have the money for a railway from Khartoum to Uganda.

SUCCESSFUL TRIAL OF THE YACHT SHAMROCK.

JULY 19.

Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Shamrock, which is to contest the America Cup, has beaten the yacht Britannia by thirteen minutes in a trial of forty miles in the Solent.

ENGLAND *VS.* AUSTRALIA.

The first innings of the Australians in the fourth test match closed for 196 runs.

PROGRESS OF THE FOURTH TEST MATCH.

At the end of the second day's play in the test match at Manchester, Australia in the second innings had compiled 142 runs for the loss of two wickets.

GENERAL KITCHENER BANQUETED.

General Kitchener was entertained, this evening, at a banquet given by the Fishmongers' Company, and received the freedom of the company, which was presented in a gold casket.

There was a numerous and distinguished company present, including General Sir Evelyn Wood, General Chermside, and many Anglo-Egyptian officers.

General Kitchener, in replying to the toast of the evening, thanked the Company for himself and his military colleagues, and spoke of the great progress that was being made in the Sudan and of the rapid advance of the railway and telegraph.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

The P. and O. steamer Britannia takes £105,287 in Australian gold for India.

THE RUMOURED RETIREMENT OF THE FINANCE MEMBER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

A Press communique is issued here with regard to the rumoured retirement of Mr. Dawkins from the Finance Membership at an early date. The following is the correct version of the facts :—

Shortly after Mr. Dawkins had been appointed to his present post he was unexpectedly offered the senior partnership in the London house of Messrs. J. S. Morgan and Co., Anglo-American bankers. The India Office did not consider it fair to stand in the way of acceptance by Mr. Dawkins of so important a position, and at once released him from his obligation towards India by which he was willing to hold himself bound.

Subsequently it was considered that Mr. Dawkins, owing to the fact of having served both at the India Office and the Treasury as Private Secretary, and having followed for some months the deliberations of the Currency Committee, and having the advantage of learning the views of the members of the Committee from personal communication with them, could with advantage proceed to India even for a short period, to inaugurate the changes in the Indian Currency system which the Committee's report was likely to entail. The Home Government, therefore, with the assent of the Viceroy, invited the present Finance Member to go to India for one year to advise regarding the Currency Committee's report and frame the first Budget introduced in accordance with any new system adopted.

Mr. Dawkins will accordingly continue to occupy his post until the close of the next Calcutta season.

ARRANGEMENT WITH THE KHAN OF KHELAT.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MUSHKI.

The Government of India have made an agreement with his Highness the Khan of Khelat, whereby in consideration of a fixed rent of Rs. 9,000 per annum, the Khan transfers the administration of the Mushki district to the British Government in perpetuity, with full and exclusive revenue and civil and criminal jurisdiction.

DEATH OF MR. C. S. SPALDING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, JULY 19.

The sad and sudden death of Mr. C. S. Spalding, well known cotton merchant here, yesterday morning, has cast a deep gloom over the European as well as Native communities. His death was caused by the sudden and accidental discharge of a revolver whilst handling it, death being instantaneous. Deceased was very popular with all classes, and the deepest sympathy is felt for his widow and four sons, now in England, and whom he was going to meet in a few weeks.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 18

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cumming left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvy arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet

2¾ per cent. Consols	106 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	112 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	66 3-4
Bar Silver	27 11-16

The sum of about £175,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE RANGOON OUTRAGE.

RANGOON, JULY 19.

Before the Cantonment Magistrate, to-day, Colonel Stevens and Major Townshend were examined as to the objection taken to the use of the proceedings before the Military Court of Enquiry. The Magistrate overuled the objection, and the statements made by the soldiers before the Enquiry were read.

Briefly put, these, while showing great discrepancies in the details, agree in stating that the woman came to the Barracks and solicited the men.

Three of the accused plead ignorance of the affair ; but the statements of others implicate them. One accused mentioned Private Sullivan, the one witness for the Crown, as one of those concerned in the affair.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

GLOOMY PROSPECT.

POONA, JULY 19.

To-day's returns show the highest figures recorded since the outbreak of the epidemic in February. In the City, nearly all the peiths are affected, the Sukerwar, Bhowani, Nana, Vital, and Gunj peiths being the worst sufferers at present ; while in the Cantonment, the Kamatipura centre, Sachapeer, and the main and west streets are badly affected. The prospects look gloomy.

There were 83 cases and 65 deaths from plague in the City, with a total mortality of 80 ; and in the Cantonment 49 cases and 23 deaths.

The sepoys of the Native Infantry Regiment have nearly all been inoculated ; and a number of persons are daily submitting themselves to the operation.

Conductor Sayers, who was staying in the south petty Staff lines, having been attacked with plague, has been removed to the Sassoon Hospital.

MILITARY NEWS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Command Headquarters, the moves of the following Batteries will take place as noted below :—

13th Field Battery, R. A.—If the Danera arrives at Bombay at the proper time, the Battery will disembark on the 29th September, arriving in Poona on the morning of the 30th and leaving Poona on the 3rd October.

The 21st Field Battery, R. A., will arrive at Poona from Secunderabad on the 3rd October, halt at Poona on the 4th and 5th, and proceed to Bombay on the evening of the 5th for embarkation on the 6th.

The 32nd F.B., R.A., will arrive at Poona from St. Thomas' Mount on the 11th October, and leave Poona on the evening of the 12th idem, arriving at Bombay on the morning of the 13th. The Battery will proceed straight on board. The halt at Poona need not exceed one day.

The 31st F.B., R.A., from Hyderabad (Sind), will leave Bombay on or about the 21st October. The Battery will halt at Poona for one day.

SIMLA, JULY 19.

Major Fry becomes Second-in-Command, 4th Bombay Rifles, and Captain Keown, Wing Commander.

Lieutenant Stewart becomes Wing Officer, 20th Bombay Infantry.

SPORT IN HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JULY 16.

THE garrison at Secunderabad had three gymkhanas in succession last week, and all three provided some excellent sport. The first was given by the R. A., when Colonel Leach and the officers were "At Home." Among the more interesting items was a ladies' egg and spoon bicycle race, which was won in prim style by Miss Leach with Mrs. Lewin in the final heat. The nomination V. C. race was most amusing, and provoked endless laughter among the spectators. The seven dummies were dressed by ladies ; these in all manner of fancy costumes were paraded before the race began. The Butler was dressed by Mrs. Ramsden ; Mephistopheles, who looked fearful, by Miss Pitt ; and Old Lady by Mrs. Deworen ; a R. H. A. Soldier by Miss Leach ; two others by Mrs. Leonard and Mrs. Morse, respectively ; and an Ayah followed in the wake of these lifeless caricatures. Mr. Orr won the race, having come in well with his ayah picked up from the ground without dismounting. The task of awarding the prize for the best dressed dummy was allotted to Mrs. Herbert and Mrs. Bromfield, who decided in favour of the Gunner ; Mephistopheles taking second honours. Mrs. Leach distributed the prizes at the end of the sports, which were very successfully carried out by the gallant R. A. in the presence of an immense gathering.

On Thursday following, the 19th P. W. O. Hussars held their tournament and sports at Bolarum by permission of Major E. K. G. Aylmer, commanding the regiment. The greater part of Trimulgherry Society were the guests of the officers at an "At Home" on the ground, and a large number of other spectators fringed the enclosure. The jumping competition in file over four flights of hurdles was won by Sgt. Grean and Sgt. Craig. The costume race was an easy win for Pte. Barrett, Pte. Farmer (A. Stoper) being second, and Pte. Childs third. The bare-backed wrestling was awarded to "B" Squadron, and the 1-2 mile race, open to the garrison, was won by Pte. Jones, Cheshire Regt. Pte. Bolton won the variety tent-pegging, and Pte. Ellwood the obstacle race. The section tent-pegging, open to British troops, was very interesting. It was won by "A" Squadron 19th Hussars, and the V. C. race by Pte. Oldham. A tug-of-war between three squadrons ended in favour of "C" Squadron, who had a long and strong pull with "B" Squadron. A race for girls and boys concluded the sports. The prizes were given away by Mrs. Marsh, wife of Major Marsh, 19th Hussars.

On Saturday, the Secunderabad Gymkhana came off after three postponements. Sir Trevor and Lady Plowden and Major-General Tucker were among the gathering in the pavilion. Apart from two mishaps, which luckily had no serious effects, the programme went through merrily. The tent-pegging Challenge Cup, value Government Rs. 100, was taken by Capt. Buish, 2nd Lancers H. C. Mr. Harbord, of the same corps, was the holder of the cup last year. The skittle Lloyd-Lindsay for teams of four was won by the 19th P. W. O. Hussars team ; the 2nd Lancers H. C. team being second. Five teams competed. The pick-me-up plate was invested with considerable novelty. Competitors had to start 15 yards from the first stone, run and pick up 15 stones, one by one, placed 5 yards apart, and then fill a basket at starting point. This was smartly done by Mr. Dyke, who took the prize from Captain Johnston. The variety tilting stakes required a gentleman to drive a lady round a marked course, and the lady to tilt at few pegs. Mr. Molony and Mrs. Hunter took all the rings, but they took the wrong course at the same time and they were accordingly disqualified. The prize was given to Mr. Archer-Shee and Miss Stourton. Mr. Orr won the Go-as-you-please stakes. There was a small multitude of competitors for this event. The Europa stakes, ladies' nomination, required a gentleman to start with a cigarette and box of matches, mount bicycle and go round course, lighting cigarette on way ; first in with cigarette properly alight to win. Mr. Hanley, nominated by Mrs. Marsh, came in first. Captain Johnstone, nominated by Miss Johnston, was second. Captain Thring fell on the way home, and was badly hurt about the knee. He was leading a long way from the start. Captain Tollie, the honorary secretary, must be congratulated on the success of his efforts.

IT is announced that the Emperor has raised Herr von Bulow to the rank of Count. It is understood, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Times," that the formal announcement of the honour was conveyed to the Foreign Secretary in an exceedingly gracious message addressed to him by his Sovereign from Kiel and conveying at the same time his Majesty's congratulations on the ratification of the Carolines Treaty by the Reichstag. Public opinion considers the distinction conferred on Herr von Bulow to be well merited. Since his appointment on June 28, 1897, as the substitute, and on Oct. 20 of the same year as the successor, of Baron von Marschall, Count von Bulow has been able to associate his name with various successes in the domain of colonial policy. He can claim to be a "Mehrer des Reichs," one who has added to the empire. The acquisition of Kiao-Chau had, indeed, been prepared by the work of other hands, but Count von Bulow carried it through. The purchase of the Carolines, however, is entirely his own achievement. He is also credited with the expedient of the Samoa Commission, which furnished England and America with a very welcome opportunity of facilitating the escape of Germany from the awkward situation in which the "furor consularis" of her representatives at Apia had involved her.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

THE NEW COURT MARTIAL.

PARIS, JUNE 30.

AFTER several unsuccessful attempts, a new French Ministry has been formed by M. Waldeck-Rousseau who fills the office of Premier and Minister of the Interior. His Minister of War is General de Galliffet, famous for his action at the time of the Commune. M. de Lanessan is the new Minister of Marine and M. Monis the new Minister of Justice. M. Delcasse is welcome as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Minister of Commerce is M. Millerand ; Minister of Finance, M. Caillaux ; Minister of Public Instruction, M. Leygues ; Minister of Public Works M. Baudin ; Minister of the Colonies, M. Decrais ; and the Minister of Agriculture, M. Jean Dupuy.

General de Galliffet, a friend of Gambetta's is the type of the dashing cavalry officer of the Second Empire, but was born too late to distinguish himself with St. Arnaud, Feury, and Canrobert, in those enterprises that Kinglake describes. He belongs to an old juridical family of Aix in Province, was married young to the beautiful daughter of Charles Lafitte ; the Major Fridolin of the turf. She at once bloomed into a beauty of the Imperial Court. He was of an adventurous spirit, and lost no opportunity to push on, whether through military dash or trumpeting his deeds of daring. He was very brave. What is more, he had his body in such subjection that he could endure any privation, and had as many lives as a cat. His recuperative force was the wonder of the military surgeons who attended to his wounds. General de Galliffet was engaged in hot campaigning in Italy in '59. It was not his fault, though perhaps in some respects his misfortune, to have gone through such a military school as Mexico offered under Bazaine. He claims to have been in the last charge made by the French at Sedan, and was a prisoner of war in Germany. When Thiers appointed him to command the Federals of Paris, the Assembly felt no repression could be too terrible for that body. General de Galliffet carried out his instructions well, and was denounced by the Communists as an assassin on account of the severity he showed. His last post was chiefly instrumental in bringing that force to its present state of efficiency. His high opinion of Colonel Picquart, who served under him, is well known.

M. Pierre Marie Waldeck-Rousseau, the new French Premier, is a barrister by profession. The son of a deputy, he was born on December 2nd, 1846. He was first called to the Bar at Rennes, and was in practice in that town when in 1879 he was elected to represent its first district in the Chamber of Deputies. He took his seat with the Republican Union party, and first distinguished himself by presenting a Bill for the reform of the magistrature. He was re-elected in 1881 by the same constituency. When Gambetta formed the Grand Ministere, he gave the portfolio of the Interior to M. Waldeck-Rousseau. During his tenure of office he distinguished himself by his firmness and especially by his action to protect the Administration from political influences. In January, 1882, he retired with his colleagues, but in the following year received the same portfolio in the Cabinet of M. Jules Ferry. In 1886 he joined the Paris Bar, and since then has been associated with most of the important cases before the Seine Court. He has the character of a strong man.

In an interview last night M. Hadamard, brother of Madame Dreyfus, said his sister would pass all her time at the prison or at the court-martial. The permit to see her husband daily was delivered to her by M. Krantz, late Minister of War, three days after the Court of Cassation gave judgment. Madame Dreyfus's only anxiety is as to the health of her husband. In this connexion it is affirmed that the only person against whom the Dreyfus family bears any resentment is M. Lebon, one time Minister of the Colonies, whose needless and cruel severity they cannot forgive. All the other mistakes they attribute to errors of judgment committed in good faith.

The names of the officers who are to rejudge the prisoner are Colonel Jouaust (Engineers) (President), Commandant de Bréongiart (Artillery), Commandant de Breon (Artillery), Commandant Profilet (Artillery), Commandant Merle (Artillery), Captain Parfait, and Captain Beauvais. All these officers have been at the Polytechnic School, like the prisoner himself. The supernumerary members of the court-martial are Colonel Jourdy and Colonel Lucas, Commandants Boucher and Couchard, and Captains Peyronet and Guignot. The "Echo de Paris" says the Government Commissary will order all the witnesses to be called. They number thirty-seven, excluding those for the defence. The "Figaro" says that if the prosecutions does not summon General Mercier and M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire the defence must do so. The "Echo de Paris" states that Mme. Dreyfus has brought to Rennes the uniform which her husband wore on the day of his degradation. She has had the strips sewn on again.—"Reuter."

M. Brisson's situation as saviour of the Cabinet is recognised by Ministers. He has made his conditions, and they have been accepted. Colonel Picquart is to be reinstated, Dreyfus is to have a fair trial, the judgment of the Court of Cassation is to be bowed to by Major Carriera, and it is said that a rule will be made to accept as military cadets only youths who have gone through the High Schools of the State.

M. Viguie of the Public Safety Department, who was sent to Rennes to be charged with the safe keeping of Dreyfus, has been recalled to Paris. He was summoned, not by his chief, the Minister of the Interior, but by the Marine Minister. This circumstance is at the bottom of the report that Dreyfus had succumbed to sea sickness, which his weakened body could not withstand. Despatches from the Sfax when she was at St. Vincent, have been received by way of Portugal at the Marine Ministry. Dreyfus, though looking "cut up," was in fairly good health.

At Rennes the town remains quiet, but forces of constabulary continue to arrive from other parts of France. The four gendarmes on duty in front of the Villa Godard have been relieved by the same number of urban policemen. Some anti-Dreyfus and Nationalist inhabitants have protested through a local paper against the proclamation of the Catholic Committee for the Defence of Law and Justice. The line the Nationalists take is that the Committee insults France and the army, and that their proclamation is below contempt. The Prefect and Governor of the Prison have had several conferences, at one of which the station-master was present. The doctor of a madhouse near Rennes has also been to the Prefecture and to the house of the General in command of the garrison. His visit perhaps may account for the rumour that the mind of Captain Dreyfus has broken down, and that he must be placed, not in a prison, but an asylum. If the unfortunate officer had lost his mind, it would not be surprising. He spent four years on the Ile du Diable where the gaolers themselves must be changed every eighteen months.

The "Temps" says that the curiosity, rather respectfully sympathetic, of the people of Rennes has broken its force against the wrought iron gates of Madame Godard's villa. It would be hard if it did not. The gates are high, and coated with sheet iron. The walls on which they hang are highest, and between them and the villa is a screen of trees and shrubs. One can only see the upper storey of the house from the street. The Dreyfus children have been sent on to the seaside under the care of an aunt, but the place where they are to stay is kept a secret. They have lived since 1895 in ignorance of their father's fate, and are still under the impression that he is away in some far distant country on a Government mission.

The placard of the Catholic Committee of Rennes for the Defence of Law and Justice was only agreed to after difficult negotiations. When it was decided to call on the people of Rennes to respect the finding of the highest Court of Justice, members of the committee applied to some of the leading inhabitants to unite with them. The latter had no objection if the Army were placed in the proclamation on as good a footing as civil justice—that is to say, they held that the judgment of a court-martial accepted by a Court of Military Appeal was just as worthy of respect as that of the forty-seven members of the Court of Cassation. It was then proposed to make the placard the joint work of the Catholic Committees, &c., of Rennes and Paris. This led to exchanges of letters and telegrams, with the final result that the Committee of Paris washed its hands of the matter. It did not see what parity there was between the Supreme Court and a Court-Martial. Owing to this, the Rennes notabilities also withdrew, and the make-weight names which figure on the proclamation were collected here, there, and everywhere, unless in the immediate locality. The proclamation thus runs :—

Catholics of Rennes ! In a few days a cause which has so deeply disturbed the country will be judged at Rennes. It concerns our national honour and dignity that the task of justice should be accomplished in peace and quietness. An attempt has been made in this affair to place civil in conflict with military justice. The judges were pitted against the army. To do this was to set France against France ; to divide a nation against itself. You will not listen to those who seek to persuade you that our Supreme Court of Justice is composed of servile or bribed judges who unanimously betrayed their duty and trampled justice under their feet. You will set the example of respect for justice, and for those great social forces which cannot be weakened without deep prejudice to the nation. You will show your confidence in the regular civil and military authorities in upholding the principles of justice and of moderation, which are those which Christianity commands to follow. And do not forget that the man who will soon be up for justice is now only an accused party. He is entitled to every guarantee which the laws of civilised countries secure to those on their trial. Remember that every noisy demonstration will seem intended to weigh upon his judges, and so will be insulting to them.

This is the first time a group of Catholics have come forward as such to call for fair play for Dreyfus. M. Herve de Kerohant, one of the signatories of this appeal, already did so singly, and won the disapproval of the other members of the "Soleil's" staff, and, I hear, of the Duc d'Orleans. The fact that three priests' names figure below the proclamation is a hopeful sign.

The Foreign Office has issued the following notice respecting the regulations now in force with regard to the entry of foreign tourists with their cycles into France : Members of the National Cyclist Union and of the Cyclists Touring Club have the privilege of free entry for their cycles. All other British tourists have to deposit with the Custom-house authorities, at the port of entry, the amount of the import duty leviable on their cycles. This sum will be refunded on departure from the country on presentation of the receipt and verification of the lead seal of the Custom-house attached to the machine. The Presidential Decree of the 10th December, 1898, describes the "plaques de controle" with which every "velocipede," a term which includes motor cars, is required to be furnished by Article 8 of the Law of the 13th April, 1898, and ordains how these should be obtained, etc. Foreigners not domiciled in France, whose stay in that country does not exceed three consecutive months, are exempted from the obligation of providing themselves with the "plaque." Such persons on entering France have to obtain from the Custom-house authorities the "permis de circulation" on stamped paper of the value of 60 centimes. After three consecutive months' stay in the country, foreigners have to obtain the "plaque de controle," paying the tax to which their machines are liable according to their class.

The "Temps" yesterday refers to the charges brought against the Voulet-Chanoine mission by one of its members, Lieutenant Peteau, who accused his fellow officers of abuse of power and unjustified cruelty on the route from the Niger to Say, and in the Saune-Haussa country. The journal, after saying one would wish that these acts had not been committed, proceeds :—"It appears from preliminary inquiries made on the spot by the French President at Say and Lieutenant-Colonel Graves, of the Marine Infantry, commanding the French forces in the Eastern Soudan, that the charges were brought against the leader and the second in command. Lieut.-Colonel Klobb has now been instructed to make a final inquiry on the spot, and to cross-examine the incriminated officers, and if the facts are correct to place them immediately under arrest. The question of handing them over to the military authorities is to be subordinated to the necessity of proceeding with the expedition, which is under orders to carry out its programme."

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says :—Shaikh Mahomed Bakar Faki, a principal Mahomedam merchant of Bhewndi, in the Thana District, has handed over Rs. 1,000 to the local Sanitary Committee for the sanitary improvements which will be carried out in that town shortly. The Plague Relief Fund Committee of the same place has collected Rs. 1,000 from the residents of Bhewndi for housing the poor men during the prevalence of plague there.

Three notorious Agris of Bhandup were arrested by Mr. Sitaram Trimbuk, chief constable of Salsette, last week. The Agris have committed a series of thefts in the town of Thana during the last month. A part of the stolen property has been found in their possession near the village of Bhandup.

Sakhia Satputia, of Jawhar, a notorious dacoit, and his gang have again commenced plundering the villages between Shapoor and Mokhada, in the Thana District. A special police party, under a head constable, was despatched on Wednesday last, to Khardi station, in Shapur, in order to assist the police of that taluka in pursuing the dacoits. The District Superintendent of Police had been to the spot. H. H. Raja Patang Shah, of Jawhar, has intimated his intention of giving Rs. 1,000 as reward to the men who will capture Satputia. He is now wandering about the Sayadhri Ranges in the Northern Konkan and Kolwan, in the Native State of Jawhar, under the Political Agency of Thana.

A Mahomedan, named Sayid Mian, who stood charged with having kidnapped a young Parsee girl from her lawful guardianship, at Bandora, will be tried by Mr. Mohsin Badrudin Tayabji, I.C.S., Sessions Judge of Thana, after the trial of the Palghur-Saphala derailment case is over.

Dead rats have been found in Charai and Kharkar streets, as also in the office of the Huzur Deputy Collector and City Magistrate of Thana during the last week. About one-fourth of the population of Thana have left the town and gone to reside in the surrounding villages and in Bombay. A Maratha boy was found suffering from plague in the police lines in Cantonment limits, on Friday last. He was removed to the Special Plague Hospital at once. There are now four patients in the plague hospital on the Bhewndi Road under medical treatment, and there were twenty persons in the segregation camp, near the "Bund House," belonging to Mr. Narayan Dinanathji, of the G.I.P. Railway Company at the Thana station.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2		11
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4		3
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kamharwada	6	3	3
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	1	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	2
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	9
Total	16	15	95
Total plague deaths to date	46,950	40,361	
Same date last year	10	10	94

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN J. L. ROSE, 1st Gurkhas, has taken over the appointment of Station Staff Officer at Mian Mir.

Lieutenant W. A. Pilkington, Garrison Artillery, has been permitted to resign the service.

Captain W. Norris, 2nd Suffolk Regiment, has been permitted to retire.

Lieutenant Bridges, R. H. A., has been appointed to the Central African Rifles.

Lieutenant Ritchie, 60th Field Battery, has been appointed to the Horse Artillery and posted to L. battery, *vice* Lieutenant Bridges.

THE MUD SPORTS.

THERE was a large number of people present to witness the mud sports on the maidan, last evening. The events were numerous and the entries good. The programme started with tent-pegging for ponies, and Mr. Percy Fischer won easily, his skill being far superior to his opponents. The horse tent-pegging was carried off in good style by Mr. A. Smith, but there were only three competitors. The jumping competition was gained by Mr. Bulkeley, whose horse jumped in taking style ; Mr. Fischer being second. The postillion race was a good event, while the button-sewing competition was very amusing. The stipulations were that the riders were to travel a certain distance to where a number of ladies were sitting, to thread a needle and cotton, with which each lady had to stitch on a button. The final event was an amateur scurry under handicap. There was a large number of starters, and victory rested with Mr. Fischer, who won a grand race from scratch, his victory being heartily received.

The following are the events :—

I. EVENT—TENT-PEGGING.

HORSES.

To knock a polo ball off a post with butt end of spear, reverse spear and take a peg. 25 yards between post and peg. Two runs each. The judges attach great importance to style and pace.

Mr A Smith	1
Mr E Rivers-Smith	2
Lieutenant C Corbett, R N	3

Entries 6.

PONIES.

Mr P F Fischer	1
Lieutenant Back, R N	2
Lieutenant Courage, R N	3

II. EVENT—JUMPING COMPETITION (HORSES).

Mr Bulkeley	1
Mr P F Fischer	2

Four competed.

III. EVENT—POSTILION RACE.

Open to either horses or ponies. To ride one and lead the other round the trees.

Lieutenant C Corbett, R N	1
Mr E Rivers-Smith	2
Mr Couvela	3

Ten competed.

IV. EVENT—THREAD AND NEEDLE RACE.

(Ladies' Nomination.)

Gentlemen to ride a given course to where ladies are standing, carrying a piece of calico and a button ; dismount and thread a needle which will be given them by nominatrix, who will then sew the button on the calico ; mount and ride home over same course. Button must be properly sewn on and must be handed to judges after arrival at winning post. Gentlemen must dismount 20 yards before reaching ladies where syce will be standing.

Lieut Courage, R N, nominated by Mrs Page	1
Lieut Townsend, R N, nominated by	2
Mr Bulkley, nominated by Mrs Henderson	3

Entries 15.

V. EVENT—PONY SCURRY.

Distance Handicap. Open to all ponies 14 hands and under. Catch-weights. Three furlongs.

Mr P F Fischer's g w g Goatmoth, Owner	1
Captain Dunsterville's ch a p Toby, Owner	2
Mr Birkitt's g a p Alli Baba, Owner	3
Lt P G Brown's Wait-a-bit, Mr Courage	0
Mr Couvela's Mendippe, Owner	0
Mrs Deane's g a p Silver, Owner	0
Mr Foulke's g a p Patrick, Mr C C Corbett	0
Mr Sugden's g a p Cold Cream, Mr A Smith	0
Mrs Stansfield's ch a p Selim, Miss Mills	0
Mr Martin's Timothy, Owner	0

EXPLANATION OF SPIRITUALISM.

M. FLAMMARION'S VIEWS.

THE spirit-rapping community has just received a heavy blow through the defection of M. Camille Flammarion, lately one of its pillars and principal mediums. M. Flammarion renounces spiritualist doctrines entirely, and, strange to say, his conversion is due to Allan Kardec's book "Genese," which was supposed to be written to the dictation of the late Galilee through M. Camille Flammarion himself as entranced medium. M. Flammarion now says it is impossible that the illustrious astronomer could have dictated the blunders contained in "Genese." That work states, for instance, that Jupiter has four satellites and Saturn eight, whereas it is now known that Jupiter has five and Saturn nine. When "Genese" was written, however, these discoveries had not yet been made, and M. Flammarion concludes that the information transcribed by Allan Kardec was merely the reflection of his own (M. Flammarion's) knowledge, and of what was said round him concerning the stars and planets.

After fifty years' association with the most celebrated spiritualists, M. Camille Flammarion has come to the conclusion that these phenomena are in close concord with the ideas, convictions, and impressions of the assembly amid which they take place. Thus the organ melodies written in the group directed by Eugene Nus were really due to the unconsciously "exteriorized" spirit of Bureau, the musician. Auto-suggestion is extremely common in these experiments, says M. Flammarion, and the charming fables by M. Joubert, President of the Carcasonne Court, the delicate poems obtained with the *planchette* by M. Mathieu and many other works all tend to show that the mediums wrote under their own influence. The human mind is probably a spiritual substance endowed with psychical power able to act outside the limits of the body. This force can be transformed into electricity, heat, or movement, or can bring latent energies into operation, but it remains closely in touch with the mental condition. We put to a table affected by our nervous movements questions on subjects which interest us, and unconsciously we ourselves direct the replies. The table speaks to us in our own language, with our own ideas, within the limits of our own knowledge, and according to our opinions and beliefs. M. Flammarion adds :—"We are given the absolute reflection, far or near, precise or vague, of our own feelings and thoughts. All my endeavours to verify the identity of a spirit have failed."

On the other hand, close study of many communications has conducted M. Flammarion to their origin. At Eugene Nus's seances the language is the language of Fourier, at M. de Merville's it is that of sorcery, and at the Protestant M. de Gasparin's it is puritanical. M. Camille Flammaron's defection, especially announced in so crushing a way as the demolition of one of the most serious works of the doctrine, has created an immense sensation among the disciples of Allan Kardec. They say that unless energy is shown the year 1900 will see the end of spiritualism. To prevent this catastrophe they speak of revising "Genese."

SCALPED.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT AT BANGALORE.

OUR Bangalore correspondent records an extraordinary event that took place recently at Bangalore. There is a poor Hindu patient, he says, in the Bowring Hospital at the present moment suffering from the effects of one of the most extraordinary accidents that has ever come before the medical faculty,—in Bangalore at any rate. The patient was a workman in the aerated-waters factory of Messrs. J. B. Forster & Co., on South Parade, and in attending to an oil engine, the other day, he happened to stoop over the machinery with the result that his long hanging hair was suddenly caught in it. Another workman standing by, rushed to the man's assistance and got him by the legs to pull him away. The result was that the poor fellow's scalp came away as cleanly as if it had been removed for an operation, right from round the forehead to the nape of the neck. Medical assistance was immediately called in, and the man was removed to the Bowring Hospital, along with the scalp. Here Assistant Surgeon Debnam promptly replaced the scalp and stitched it on with silver wire. The patient is stated to be doing wonderfully well, but it is impossible to say the unfortunate man will ultimately recover owing to the probabilities of tetanus or erysipelas supervening. If he does recover, as we may all hope, his should be an excellent case for the *Lancet*.

A NOVELTY was introduced at a bazaar in Cincinnati. Several ladies to the number of some dozens volunteered to submit to be hugged and kissed by any man who chose to pay for the privilege. A tariff was drawn up : 10 cents for unmarried lady, 15 cents for married lady and 25 cents for widow. The men had to be blindfolded. One of the blindfolded men John Reynolds paid his 15 cents, and approaching the married women caught hold of the one right before him and led her out and kissed and hugged her most boisterously and evidently enjoyed himself immensely. When the bandage was removed from his eyes he found that the lady locked in his arms was his wife. Furiously, he demanded his money back, and this being refused, he smashed some of the furniture, kicked over several tables on which goods were displayed for sale, and behaved like a maniac. Then the police were called in and it took two of them to subdue him.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT yesterday's weekly meeting of the Standing Committee, Dr. N. N. Katrak presided, and the other members present were Professor Muller, Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, H. Kennedy, Muljee B. Barbhaya, K. N. Kabrajee, C. N. Wadia, Mir Aun Ali, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

THE ROAD BETWEEN MAHIM AND SION RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Commissioner stated in a letter of the 5th inst. that the Executive Engineer estimated the cost of improving the Dharavi Sion Road at Rs. 14,503.

Professor Muller was of opinion that recommendations for substantial improvements should be made at budget time. He thought, however, that the letter might be forwarded to the Corporation with reference to an enquiry that body had made, and that dangerous parts of the road should be fenced in the meantime.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra seconded Professor Muller, and the Committee passed a resolution accordingly.

NEW ROAD ON THE APOLLO RECLAMATION.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, in which he stated among other things :—"I have the honour to forward copy of a report No. 4847 of 27th June 1899, from the Executive Engineer regarding the lighting of the roads recently taken over from the Port Trust on the Apollo Reclamation. The streets mentioned being much frequented, I am of opinion that early arrangements should be made for lighting them. As, however, there is no grant from which this cost can be met, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and Corporation to the charges being debited to Surplus Cash Balance. Provision for lighting charges will be made in future Budgets."

The Executive Engineer, in his letter, stated among other things :—"The lighting of all the roads on the Apollo Reclamation situated on the south of Lansdowne Road has now to be considered. Of these roads, Henry and Walton Roads, and the road south of Walton Road, abut upon the cotton plots. No buildings have yet been constructed abutting on these roads and it is therefore not necessary to light them at present. The remaining roads, namely:—A—Merewether Road, B—Tulloch Road, C—Nowroji Furdonji Road, D—Mandlik Road, E—Ormiston Road, F—Road to the north of Tramway Company's godown, will therefore have to be lighted. Twenty-two lamps will be required for the effectual lighting of these roads. The initial cost of providing these lamps at Rs. 92-2-0 each will be Rs. 2,026-12-0. This does not include the cost of mains which the Gas Company will have to provide free of cost. These lamps, if sanctioned and put up, will be treated as partmonth lamps. Their annual lighting charges at Rs. 56-12-0 each will be Rs. 1,248-8-0. Assuming that the lamps will be put up and completed by the 1st September next, the total lighting charges that will have to be incurred from that date up to the end of February 1900, will be Rs. 624-4-0. The total cost of the project during the current year will, therefor, be Rs. 2,651-0-0.

On the recommendation of the Commissioner, sanction was given to the lighting of the following roads :—Merewether, Tulloch, Nowroji Furdoonjee, Mandlik, Orimiston, and the road to the north of the Tramway Company's godown, at a cost of Rs. 2,651 during the current year.

Dr. Viegas enquired at what figure the Municipal Surplus cash balance stood.

The chairman stated that it stood at Rs. 1,68,000.

THE FORTY-FOUR LAKHS LOAN.

The following communication from the Municipal Commissioner was recorded :—

"With reference to the Standing Committee's Resolution No. 2961, dated the 12th instant, I have the honour to report, for the information of the Committee, that the whole of the 4 per cent. 44 lakhs Loans, as below, which were to be raised by the Municipality this year, have been taken up by the Bank of Bengal at 97 1-8 (including 1-8 per cent. commission payable to the brokers). The rate thus obtained by the Municipality is 97 per cent, net.

2nd Instalment of the 15 3-4 lakhs Loan	Rs.	5 3-4	lakhs.
25 lakhs Loan	"	25	"
1st instalment of Rs. 19 1-4 lakhs Loan	"	13 1-4	"
	Rs.	44	lakhs.

"2. I am informed by the Municipal solicitors that there is no legal objection to the Loans being taken up by private contract.

"3. The discount on the above Loans, amounting to Rs. 1,32,000, will have to be met out of the net Premia, &c., Fund, which at present amounts to Rs. 3,26,212-1-10.

	Rs.	a.	p.
* Invested in 5 per cent. Municipal Debentures for Rs. 3,09,500	3,09,500	0	0
Invested in 4 per cent. Port Trust Debentures for Rs. 5,000	5,078	12	0
Invested in 3 per cent. Government Paper for Rs. 8,100	8,062	14	0
Rs.	3,22,641	10	0
In cash (now under Investment)	3,570	7	10
Total Rs.	3,26,212	1	10"

LEAKAGE FROM THE BHUNDARWADA RESERVOIR.

The Committee next considered the following letter from the Commissioner :—With reference to the Corporation Resolution of the 15th February 1899, I have the honour to state that the various sums of money spent by the Corporation from time to time to prevent leakage from the Bhandarwada reservoir (r) total Rs. 1,09,582-6-9. The accompanying report No. 36, dated 5th April 1899, from the Water Engineer, gives the other information required by the Corporation. As regards the suggestion of the Water Engineer the Executive Engineer states that as filter No. 2 is the worst, there would be no objection to treating it with asphalte as proposed by the Water Engineer, a course which has proved successful at Malabar Hill. Under the circumstances, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to defray the estimated expenditure of Rs. 6,055 from Surplus Cash Balance.—W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. A. Fairlie Bruce, the Water Engineer, stated in his report :—With reference to the Corporation's Resolution No. 10579, I have the honour to report as follows :—In 1891, the bottom of filter No. 1 was coated with Garlick's patent stone and the walls of all the then existing 6 filter beds pointed with cement. In 1892, the walls and floor of Reservoir No. 1 were coated with patent stone, and in 1897 Reservoir No. 2 was similarly treated, but the cross walls supporting the vaulting on which filters Nos. 7 to 9 rest were omitted. Before the above work was undertaken Mr. Tomlinson reported on 23rd July 1891, and on 1st August 1891, that the leakage amounted to over 5 1-2 lakhs. After the repairs to the filters and Reservoir No. 1 the loss from these works was found to have been reduced to about 6,000 and 36,000 gallons a day respectively. In March of last year I had the leakage from filters Nos. 1 to 6 observed, and found that it amounted to a total of about 228,000 gallons per day. Careful observations have again been taken and repeated several times to eliminate errors with the following results :—From the six filters, 2,56,000 gallons per day ; from the two reservoirs 71,000 gallons per day,—total 3,27,000 gallons. This indicates a serious growth in the leakage from the filters since 1893, which is most marked in Nos. 2 and 4 ; it has not, however, altered much during the past year. There does not, however, appear to be any increase in that from the Reservoir. I last year put forward certain proposals under this Office of 30th March 1898 to render these filters more water-tight and effect other improvements, but owing to the financial position of the Municipality they could not be given effect to. I would suggest that the floor of filter No. 2, as the worst of the series, should be coated with 3-4 inches of asphalte, as an experiment, which, if successful, could be extended to the others. The cost including the removal and replacing the filtering materials would be about Rs. 6,055 as per annexed estimate. Asphalte is to be preferred to cement in any form, as it is an elastic material, not liable to be cracked by expansion and contraction due to changes of temperature to which the latter is subject, and which I have no doubt is the principal cause of the leakage under reference. In any case the filtering materials in filters Nos. 1 to 4 and 5 require to be removed and washed, as the sand is much choked with mud.

Estimate for asphalting floor of one filter amounted to Rs. 6,055-0-0.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra was against the use of asphalte which, he said, had once been condemned, because it was liable to expansion by heat and contraction by cold, and as such an extremely unsatisfactory material to be used in stopping the leakages. He proposed that further informations should be called for in the matter and final decision postponed.

A resolution was passed recommending sanction of an expenditure of Rs. 2,435, for renewing and repairing filtering materials. On the items for the asphalting further information was called for.

OFFICE MANAGER IN THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The Committee considered a report from a sub-committee with regard to engaging the services of a suitable person as office manager in the Secretary's office.

On the motion of Mr. Kennedy, seconded by Mr. Muljee, it was resolved to advertise in the newspapers for condidates qualified for the post.

Mr. Kabrajee said he was glad to observe that after all the Secretary's views in the matter were upheld.

Professor Muller said that graduates of the University should be encouraged to enter the Municipal service, and that some standard of efficiency should be laid down for the employment of persons for Municipal service in the future.

Mr. Cuffe remarked that his experience of graduates was far from satisfactory. Moreover, he was of opinion that they should have no preference to the existing staff.

Dr. Viegas said that the sub-committee's report was most unsatisfactory. (A laugh.)

The Hon Dr. Bhalchandra was in favour of employing graduates on a liberal scale in the Municipal service.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed expressed his gratification at the fact that the Committee had to make only a few appointments in the Secretary's office. Otherwise there would be very little business transacted except elaborate discussions on the appointments.

Mr. C. N. Wadia said there had been two sub-committees already in the matter; and that it was not at all wise for members to interfere unnecessarily with the suggestions they had made.

The committee eventually resolved to request the Secretary to invite applications for the post of head clerk by advertisment in the local newspapers on the distinct understanding that the next time there was any promotion to be made, it should be given in the office.

PREMATURE PUBLICATION.

Dr. Viegas, in accordance with a notice of motion moved:—"That the Municipal Secretary be requested to draw the attention of the Proprietors of the *Times of India* to the fact that whereas copies of the last quarterly report of the Health Officer were circulated to the members of the Standing Committee on the 27th ultimo, extracts from the report were published in the *Times of India* of the 22nd ultimo and a leading article reviewing the report appeared in the issue of the 'Times of India' of the 24th ultimo, and that such premature publication is undesirable.'"

Dr. Viegas in support of the notion, remarked that it was only fair that matters should not be published in this newspapers before they were circulated to the members.

Mr. Kennedy seconded the proposition made by the mover.

The resolution was passed *nem-con.*, six members voting in favour of it.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE PARLIAMENT OF WOMEN.

"AN EQUAL MORAL STANDARD."

THE Women's International Conference met again on June 30th.

Mrs. Creighton presided at the Social Section, in which the subject under discussion was the social necessity for an equal moral standard for men and women. She said it was a subject of which all women who had arrived at maturity must think in order that they may know how to act. But it was a subject which it was not good or wise for young girls to dwell upon, so she would ask any present to leave the hall before the meeting began. Then, as regards the object of this meeting, they were not banded together against men, nor, indeed, primarily for the sake of women. It was for men themselves they wished for a higher moral standard—not as women against men, but as women *with* men.

In Mrs. Josephine Butler's unavoidable absence, Mrs. H. J. Wilson read extracts from the famous Abolitionist's speeches and writings, in which she in very forcible language protested against the regulation of vice, with all its encouragement of immorality. Women must work for the equal moral standard by teaching their boys that exactly the same purity is expected of them as of girls, and to set their faces against marriages with profligate men. Men must learn to live virtuously. Nothing else can meet the evil. God is one; and the law for man and woman, for rich and poor, must be equal.

Frau Bieber Boehm said women of all countries were learning to express themselves on the injustice to their sex of the double moral standard. At the same time they must remember that women were not all angels nor men all bad. They must demand chastity or monogamy from every man and every woman. They must work for this end by the education of our girls and boys, by legislation, and by the purifying of our music-halls and other places of amusement.

Mrs. George Drummond, in a paper read by Mrs. Rawlinson, insisted on the social necessity for absolute purity, if a high physical standard and a high standard of character is to prevail in the community. Some are hopeless that this ideal can ever be reached, but the history of man is one continual development; all things tend upwards; progress is the law of life; man is not man yet. Our hope lies in that passionate purity of womanhood which will know the enemy that it may overcome it.

Mdlle. de St. Croix said that the greatest adversaries to the emancipation of the sex were the women themselves, for they had always accepted the vicious double standard of morality for the two sexes. And those who had fought bravely against this prejudice had encountered the most resolute opposition among their own sex. They had had great apostles in this work in Madame Josephine Butler, Madame Emilie de Monier, and others. But the majority were indifferent or even hostile. The plea of hygiene now put forward for State-sanctioned vice was not justified by results. But if it were such regulations would still remain a grievous wrong against the liberty of the country. In conclusion, the speaker called upon all women to bring about such reforms in their respective countries, that all members of their sex may take their proper place as the companion and equal of man.

Fröken Ida Welhaven, from Norway, said we wanted a society of strong women and pure women. Great mistakes for generations have been made in the separation of boys and girls. Co-education should do much towards an equal moral standard. The economical position of women must also be improved, making them pecuniarily independent of women. In Norway they are now in the middle of a great crisis of this movement.

Miss Anthony, from the United States, said there was no possibility of abolishing a double standard of morality so long as women had no share in the government of the country. Until then she is practically a slave.

Miss Hopkins finds that men look upon women as the greatest obstacles to a high standard of morality. They are so indifferent to the character of the men they associate with, of the men to whom they give their daughters. They must be roused from this indifference. The mothers must be got hold of, that they may influence their children from the nursey. Many educated women stand aloof from this movement. These must be drawn into sympathy with it.

A very large number of speakers took part in the discussion, so that the chairwoman limited each to three minutes. Mrs. Carmichael Stopes said there was an equal standard of morality existing until the time of Henry VIII., the great extinguisher of women. Dr. Anna Shaw, Mrs. Sheldon Amos, Mrs. Maclaverty, Frau Bourchard, and many others followed.

Mrs. Creighton, in bringing the meeting to a close, said she did not think the speakers as a rule touched the root of the evil. Every step we take in dealing with this evil shows the difficulty of acting wisely and well. Some of the best workers did harm to their cause by their methods. She also thought there was too great a trust in legislation. We want more laws, better laws, but each woman has to do something herself. She must begin at once in her own circle and in her own surroundings. The work will not be easy. And to combat the whole evil men and women must work together.

Poor Law Administration and Trade Unionism were the subjects of debate at St. Martin's Town Hall, useful discussions resulting in each case.

ENGLAND'S DUTY TO INDIA.

MEETING AT CHURCH HOUSE.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury presided, on June 24, at a meeting in the Church House, Westminster, to consider the work of the English Church in India. He spoke of the growing interest which was ever being maintained in India through the number of Englishmen and women who had relatives and friends out there, and alluded to the great scope which was presented for Christian enterprise in our Indian Empire. It must always be difficult, he said, for Christian principles to be effectively brought before the attention of those in the East, owing to the differences of race, religions, and traditions; still, it should be their constant endeavour that the truth, as revealed to us by God, should be put before the Hindus in a way that would commend those principles to the Oriental mind, influenced as it was by philosophies, traditions and customs, that had been handed down to the people of India through the past ages.—The Bishop of Winchester contended that England's duty to India, with regard to the promulgation of Christian principles, imposed a responsibility on all who represented Great Britain in any way throughout the magnificent Empire which so greatly impressed all who were familiar with its wondrous characteristics. Some of the greatest writers in modern England had been inspired by its associations to give to the world some of their best work. He referred to men like Edmund Burke, Lord Macaulay, and, in present days, Rudyard Kipling. The Imperial note, as to what India meant for us, was struck a century ago, when, after Seringapatam, Parliament voted addresses of thanks to those concerned in the victory, and on that occasion the following reference was made to the fact that "what has been done has established a basis of permanent security, tranquility, and prosperity to the British Empire in India." It was for them in these later days, to try and understand more fully and more sacredly all such an expression as that meant, and then do everything in their power to encourage those who were doing their best to cope with the great problems still awaiting solution in India. Other speakers included Mr. E. J. Trevelyan, the Bishop Designate of Madras and the Bishop Designate of Lahore.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon, Road, London, England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE CURRENCY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

THE *Gujerati* thinks that, in striking contrast with the unconscionable dilatoriness, on the part of the Welby Commission, the Indian Currency Committee have formulated their report with commendable promptitude. Our contemporary adds: The Committee are unanimous on most of the important points, though at one time it seemed as if there would be as many reports and proposals as there were members. Even if their recommendations are adopted, they think that it is eminently desirable that the Government of India should husband its resources, exercise resolute economy and restrict the growth of gold obligations. This is precisely what the Indian press and the Congress have all along demanded for so many years, only to meet with scorn and ridicule. Sir David Barbour expressed himself to the same effect a few years ago. But frontier wars and ambitious railway programmes have led to the frittering away of national resources and increase of gold obligations. How far the Committee's recommendations in favour of retrenchment and economy and of restricting gold liability will prove useful remains to be seen. But there is no doubt that they will be cordially re-echoed throughout the country, whatever difference of opinion there may be with regard to the specific remedies now proposed.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE MR. J. H. SLEIGH.

The *Indian Spectator* pays the following graceful tribute to the late Mr. J. H. Sleigh of the Bank of Bombay: Whoever handles the affairs of the Bank of Bombay in future, it is felt as pretty certain that the master-hand of the late Secretary will be missed for ever. As a financier, Mr. Sleigh was bold almost to a fault; and yet the safest among his critics could hardly catch him tripping even in what appeared to be his reckless moments. His grasp of the financial situation, and of the relations prevailing among the different markets of the world was truly masterly. As a citizen, Mr. Sleigh was almost always to be trusted; as a friend, to be counted upon. His death came as a painful surprise to many.

THE RECENT UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

The *Rast Goftar* speaks thus of the recent election by Fellows of the Bombay University of their representative on the Legislative Council: We heartily congratulate Mr. Chandawarkar on his re-election to the Legislative Council as the representative of the Bombay University. In the absence of any competitor it was simply a walk over to him, and the very fact of no rival candidate being nominated against him denotes, on the one hand, his great popularity in the Senate, and the universal confidence which the Fellows have reposed in him, and on the other, his special fitness for the post to which he is elected by the general desire of all the members of the Senate.

PRINCE RANJITSINHJI'S CRICKET.

The *Gujerati* notices with pride the following eulogy by a home paper of Prince Ranjitsinhji's brilliant cricketing at Nottingham the other day: "For England Ranjitsinhji played an innings which will live in cricket history. He excelled even himself. For two hours and fifty minutes he was grimly fighting—with the aid of Hayward and Tyldesley—to begin with, against time, blocking in a way that he has never blocked befor; but towards the finish, feeling absolutely sure of himself, playing in his natural style, and making the most brilliant cuts and drives that can be imagined. The people were frantic and danced with delight, and when the match was over, saved for England by Ranjitsinhji every one of all the thousands present shouted till he was hoarse. It was a fitting demonstration, one worthy of the event, and Ranjitsinhji was obviously touched by it. He was all smiles and half tears."

THE RECENT COLLISION ON THE BARODA RAILWAY.

The *Indian Spectator*, in noticing the recent trial of Joseph Dolben, discourses:—Though, therefore, we accept, as we are bound to do, the verdict of the jury as regards Dolben, it would not be amiss if we took this opportunity of impressing on the public the extreme danger of letting it go forth that a relaxation, however apparently slight, in the vigilance of men who have control of powerful machinery is regarded by the law or the community as an offence which calls for no punishment. It is usual to speak of machines as labour-saving. As a fact, however, many of them do nothing of the kind. They merely transfer the strain from the muscles to the nerves. If the men who control machinery do not possess adequate nerve, disaster must inevitably result. The development of nerve power, like the development of other power, is possible only by exercise. And in view of the consequences that might otherwise result, their exercise, in some cases, has to be enforced by severe pains and penalties. We cannot conceive of any negligence on the part of an engine-driver, for instance, in the management of the monster under him, which may not be criminal negligence. It is true that the driver's life is as much in danger as those of others, from a collision, but it is no excuse for one charged with endangering the safety of others to say that he did not insure his own.

REDUCTION IN CABLE RATES.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks with regard to the proposed reduction in cable rates:—The scheme for the reduction of cable rates between England and India seems to be taking a tangible shape, and we may expect to see at no distant date a reduction in the rate per word. The Eastern Telegraph Company has published figures showing the number of words and cost of cablegrams to India since 1885, and the increase has been very slight indeed. The Company state that although the cost per word is 4s. the high art to which merchants have brought their Codes has resulted in the cost per word being practically 2d. But the Company's director does not quote these figures in the spirit of opposition, for he is quite willing if the other Companies co-operate, to reduce the tariff, believing that doing so will increase the value of work passing over the wires between the mother country and the Empire of India. With a new press law to protect special cablegrams and a reduced tariff, we in India may look forward to be in closer touch with England in all matters through the medium of the wires.

THE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS PROTECTION BILL.

The *Native Opinion* propounds the following opinion: Already we have published our opinion in the matter, and do still believe that the Native Press may not be much concerned with the same when the news is of an ordinary nature. But the representatives of the Anglo-Indian Press seem to push their claims to an exclusively breaking point—in fact, and their action would hold outside people in utter darkness for a considerable time. Admitted that they pay for the news, but is the proposal to keep the people in utter darkness a reasonable one? The proposed protection may extend for a short period, say twenty hours, but in commercial transactions, where one's fortune or failure more or less depends upon news of foreign markets, the withholding of such news for a longer period than necessary is certainly absurd, nay criminal.

The *Indu Prakash* writes: From a strictly commercial point of view, it would be too much to characterize the proposed legislation as unjust in principle. But there are certain political considerations which might well outweigh the force of the commercial considerations and lead one to question the desirability much less the necessity, of the proposed law. The Native Press in India is yet in its infancy. Except a few journals most of which are published in presidency towns, all are small concerns, bringing in no large amounts of profit to the proprietors. It will not therefore be altogether proper in the present stage of development of the Native Press to ignore entirely its liability to pay for foreign telegrams. Perhaps such a plea may look ridiculous in the eyes of some who would like journalism to be conducted purely on the give-and-take principles. Those, however, who recognise in the Press an institution deserving every encouragement at the hands of the Government will admit that every facility which might conduce to its development should be placed within its reach.

THE RECENT STATE PROSECUTIONS.

The *Rast Goftar* takes the "Maratha" to task for its opinion in connection with the "Gurakhi" prosecutions. Our contemporary says: The "Maratha" has had its say on the subject of the "Gurakhi" prosecution, and thinks the Government has suffered demoralisation. "The little foolish fly" that has been broken on the State wheel, in the opinion of the "Maratha," was doing no harm but to itself, and Government has lost dignity in punishing it. It is the rags of journalism that sometimes are responsible most for the spread of pernicious principles, and as pointed out by us last week, we think the Government are wrong in not nipping in the bud the first signs of sedition-mongering. It is the overlooking of the insignificant offender that encourages others, and perhaps more influential journals to plunge into the sea of rabid journalism.

The *Indu Prakash* remarks: The amended Sedition Act came into operation only last July, and it is a matter deeply to be regretted that the Government should have been compelled to prove its reality soon after its incorporation into the Statute book. Whatever may be said of the political wisdom of dragging to the Court of law such reckless journalists as the editors of the *Gurakhi* have proved to be, as regards the actual result of the trial there can be no two opinions whatever. None can venture to assert that the accused do not deserve the fate they have brought on themselves by their stupid writings, than which it is impossible to conceive more wretched and senseless stuff.

THE ANCIENT ROMANS AND THE CHINESE.

THE Greeks and Romans had but a vague knowledg of China. It was to them the silk-producing country somewhere in the Far East; but with the exception of one author, Pausanias, their writers were actually unaware that silk was the product of a caterpillar. It appears that the Parthians were the intermediaries in the silk trade; and in their desire to keep this traffic in their hands, they discouraged communication between the East and West. The ordinary name given by the Romans to the Chinese namely, the Seres, is supposed to come from the Chinese word for silk. The other ancient term for them, the Sinæ, seems to have reached Europe by way of the Malay islands and India; and the Sinæ were wrongly believed to be a different nation from the Seres, living more to the south. A third title by which China has been known in Europe, namely Cathay, is much more recent, and belongs to mediæval times. It came to us through Persia, and is derived from the Ki-tai or Kitans, a Tartar race who subjugated North China and ruled there from 907 to 1168 A. D.

Let us now look at the Chinese side. About 70 A. D. was one of the prosperous periods, when China attained its greatest expansion. Its armies then traversed Central Asia and reached the shores of the Caspian. In these distant expeditions they heard of the Romans, of whom they speak in the highest terms. The Romans are described in Chinese books of those days as simple and upright, and as never having two prices for their goods. Everything precious and admirable in other countries comes from their land. Ambassadors to their Government are provided by them with carriages, and furnished with money for their expenses. The Chinese called the Roman Empire by the name of Ta-tsin, of which term no satisfactory explanation has yet been suggested. Their knowledge of the Roman world at that time was not very accurate, as may be seen from the fact that they thought Antioch was the capital of the Empire. But as this city was the seat of the Proconsul who governed by the Oriental Provinces, the mistake was not unnatural.

A few centuries later a Chinese work notes that Ta-tsin (*i. e.* Rome) is now called *fulin*. It is generally believed that this *fulin* was the Greek and referred to Constantinople. There is no mention of any embassy sent from China to Rome, except that the Roman poet Florus enumerates the Seres among those whose ambassadors came with presents to Augustus. But it is generally held that the poet was incorrect in saying this. On the other hand, the Chinese record—and the statement seems to meet with full acceptance—that in 166 A. D. an embassy arrived by sea from the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, whom they style Antun—*i. e.* Antoninus. It is a most curious fact that this embassy was despatched at all, and still more so that it came by the way of the Indian Ocean, and entered China from the South. Details are given concerning the embassy. The gifts which it brought—apparently articles from the tropical East—are noticed as being of little value.

Among the travellers from the West who made the long overland journey one must not forget the missionaries of the Nestorian Church. The first of these are believed to have arrived in China as early as 505 A.D. In 551 A.D. silk worms, eggs were brought to Constantinople by a monk who had resided many years in China. The famous Nestorian Tablet discovered in the old capital is a notable record of their missions. This great stone gives a description in Chinese of the Christian religion, and in Syriac writing on it are the names of a number of priests. The tablet affords proof that when it was engraved, in 781 A. D., the Nestorians were in high favour at Court. But it was not all sunshine with them; for in the year 845 a decree was issued commanding the Nestorian priests, 3,000 in number, to retire into private life. Still the religion was not crushed out. It appears from Marco Polo that in the thirteenth century they were both numerous and held in esteem. They were also to be found at the Courts of the Mongol princes in Tartary as the Roman Catholic missionaries who visited those princes discovered very much to their cost. After the days of the Mongol the Nestorians disappeared from China. Of the fruits of their labours there is at the present day not one solitary trace remaining.—*Asiatic Quarterly Review.*

A "BOGUS" PLOT.

THE "ECLAIR" ON MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

ANOTHER Royalist "plot" has broken out in Paris, writes a correspondent on June 30, and it is to the "Intransigeant" that we owe the discovery of it. A few details of it will please your readers. It appears that, during the disturbance in the Chamber General Galliffet was seen to shake the hands of the Reactionists. The reason of this attitude is easily explained: the "ferocious assassin" of 1871 has joined the Duc d'Orleans. The information on the subject which the organ of Citizen Rochefort now publishes is, we are told, from the best of sources, and defies all contradiction. "When," the "Intransigeant" says, "it was a question of soliciting the support of the sabre of Galliffet as Minister of War, it was asked: 'And how about his debts?' Waldeck had a triumphal answer: 'I saw the General this morning. He told me that thanks to the assistance of a devoted friend, he had succeeded in paying all his creditors.' That 'devoted friend' was the representative in Paris of the Pope and the Duc d'Orleans." The organ of Rochefort proceeds to assure us that General Galliffet joined the new Ministry for the sole purpose of putting the Republic in his pocket. He would not even wait for the settlement of the Dreyfus affair. Moreover, he learned from the same source that Rothschild was ready to place a certain number of millions at the disposal of Galliffet when the pear was ripe and success was beyond doubt. One of the most prominent members of the Royalist party is said to have remarked: "Before a month is passed I bet you what you like that Waldeck and Loubet will not sleep in their beds." The story winds up as follows: "Republicans, be on your guard! The enemy is in the place. He is installing and fortifying himself there. He is preparing to strangle the Republic as he assassinated thirty-five thousand Parisians in 1871. Let them reflect while it is yet time. Let them choose between their dishonour, the death of the Republic, and the annihilation of the man who is preparing in the dark the advent of the King." Such is the latest Royalist plot out. When shall we have the next one?

The "Jeunesse Royaliste" held a meeting last night to discuss the situation. The audience was composed in a great measure of middle-aged men, who were supposed to give advice to the rising generation. The Marquis de Rochambeau was elected president of the society. He made a speech in which he said: "We have shown the Republicans our physical vigour. Many of them still bear the marks of it on their faces. On the 14th of July next we shall be found in front of them again." It would perhaps be better for them to keep at home, unless they wish to get their heads broken.

The "Eclair" publishes a remarkable article in which the English are attacked for presuming to do

JUSTICE TO DREYFUS AND GALLIFFET

at one and the same time. Mr. Chamberlain is the chief offender. "The moral degradation to which we have had to submit since the Dreyfus affair was started has," says the writer, "become so scandalous that foreign Governments no longer observe towards France even the most elementary propriety. The reader has no doubt seen what passed at Birmingham, where the English Colonial Secretary pronounced a great speech to his electors. After a series of impertinent recriminations against the Government of the Transvaal, and after praising his own policy, he proceeded to talk of foreign affairs, particularly of General Galliffet, of whom he drew a flattering picture. We think that the French Ministers who have just been the object of this unexpected oratorical manifestation will not be proud of the sympathy shown towards them by one of the most violent enemies of France. But this point of view is not that which concerns us for the moment. By what right does this member of the English Cabinet allow himself to speak in such a tone about our affairs? What! here is a foreign Government, which discusses publicly the most delicate questions connected with the home policy of our country, which treats our Parliamentary conflicts with the same liberty of language as if it was a quarrel between Whigs and Tories, which poses as an arbiter between French parties, gives them a lesson, pretends to teach them moderation and justice, distributes praise to one and blame to another, criticises severely those who do not please it, and finally delivers judgment in a case which is still before the French tribunals. Well may we ask, what are we coming to? What would be thought in London if our Colonial Minister took advantage of the first banquet offered to him by his electors to say publicly what everybody thinks in England and elsewhere? The day may come when the present Government will be driven from office, and then Mr. Chamberlain will find himself face to face with those whom he accuses to-day of rising against the decrees of justice."

It is interesting to learn that a new uniform will be given to Dreyfus on his arrival at Brest. The ex-prisoner of the Devil's Island will thus be able to wear the stripes which were torn off his coat at the Ecole Militaire, the degradation having been annulled by the decision of the Court of Cassation.

THE special commission recently appointed by order of the Czar to consider means of abolishing the Siberian exile system has held its first meeting in St. Petersburg under the presidency of the Minister of Justice. The commission has issued an invitation to foreigners, as well as Russians, to offer suggestions on various points connected with the question.

A RAILWAY STATION UNDER A CHURCH.

A CURIOUS ENGINEERING FEAT.

IT is something of an experience alike novel and exhilarating to be engaged one moment in threading a way through the dense and slowly moving traffic in front of the Mansion House, and almost at the next to be making a descent dark and difficult to a point one hundred feet below the level of the noise and bustle overhead. Decending a coal mine is an easy matter indeed when one has but to sit in a cradle and be lowered to the regions below, compared with the task of walking down ladders, whose variety of shape adds to the excitement, in order to pay a visit of inspection to the latest railway which is to begin running within a month or so deep down under the City streets. To one whose ladder experiences are confined to such prosaic occasions as the knocking in of a picture nail or the tying up of a vine it is rather a shock to be suddenly brought to the mouth of a gloomy and cavernous pit, and to be told that the only way down to where a brazier glows red in the darkness is by way of ladders for safety, or by rope for speed. The rope is out of the question, and ladders are perforce chosen. One thing may be said of a descent in the dark: there is none of that looking down which induces giddiness but there is, nevertheless some of the unhappy internal feeling often experienced on a high swing or a water chute as one's feet feel for the next rung without any certainty of finding it. It is not of barked shins and shaken nerves, however, that a description is called for; nor even of the splendid work executed at the 100 feet level of the City and South London Railway; although there is much to admire in the bright looking tunnels,

AS COOL AS A WINE CELLAR,

on a hot June afternoon, which afford a welcome retreat from the dust and heat and noise of the streets above. What does call for description is the really remarkable piece of work, unique of its kind, we should imagine, which has been carried out immediately under the quaint and fairly old church of St. Mary Woolnoth, at the corner of Lombard-street and King William-street. It is certainly a sign of the times, when the march of improvements and the genius of the engineer is made subservient to the preservation of the historic or the artistic, to find a railway station built immediately underneath a church or perhaps, as those who have been concerned in this curious undertaking might claim, a church erected over a railway station. For St. Mary Woolnoth, somewhat on the American principle of carting a building bodily from one part of a city to another, has been lifted intact from its foundations, and the immense structure now rests securely on iron girders, for all the world as if it still had that hold in the earth which every self-respecting edifice claims for itself. But for the exigencies of Parliamentary procedure, the church would long ere this have been razed to the ground, but it was

SAVED IN THIS WAY.

In 1893 the railway company obtained an Act of Parliament to construct an extension of the line at present running from the Monument to Stockwell, so as to carry the system northwards to the Angel at Islington. The idea was to cross the river by another tunnel near London Bridge, to proceed under King William-street, past the Bank of England, up Princes-street, then under Moorgate-street, Finsbury-pavement, and the City-road, terminating at a point near the Agricultural Hall; a future development being a continuation of the line under the High-street, Islington, so as to join up the system with that of the North London Railway at Highbury Station. For the Lombard-street station the Act gave power to acquire the church of St. Mary Woolnoth, to demolish it, and to construct the necessary building upon the site. The works were not commenced within the stipulated period, and when an extension of time was sought in 1896 Parliament, it was discovered, had changed its mind, and hence it came about that the new conditions provided for the maintenance of the church, although the company was given the right to use the subsoil and to construct their station under the building. This, then, was the problem Sir Benjamin Baker and Mr. David Hay, the engineers to the railway, had to solve, and it must be confessed they have solved it to the entire satisfaction of everyone, for while the church has been entirely disconnected from its foundations and now

RESTS SOLELY ON MASSIVE IRON GIRDERS,

not a brick has shifted nor have the bulky Corinthian columns, which form so striking a feature of the rather heavy interior, suffered in any way from the delicate process of underpinning. For the information of those who understand such matters it may be mentioned that the four iron girders designed to support the four groups of columns which carry the roof were fixed in position and small needle girders were then threaded through the bases of the columns. It was discovered, however, on piercing the bases for this purpose that the interior of the columns was not solid stone, as the engineers had supposed, but an inferior kind of brickwork with a stone casing varying from six to nine inches in thickness. To meet the unlooked for difficulty a continuous sheeting of steel joisting had to be placed under the whole area of the bases, the loose masses of brickwork had to be tied together, and the weight equally distributed upon the needle girders, a decidedly tedious operation as only a small part of each column base could be attacked at a time. To support the south wall it was pierced at intervals of about five feet, and strong needle girders were run through one end resting on solid stone on the outside, and the other tied to the main girder supporting one of the columns. Then sufficient of the inside of the wall was cut away to allow of a girder (built before the needles were fixed) being run into position, and another wall was built to carry short lengths of bearing girders wedged tight up to the needles. Without going into a detailed description of the entire operations it may be stated that finally the whole of the weight of the south wall—something like 350 tons—was taken on two huge girders. Save that in the case of the north wall on the Lombard street side the work of underpinning and girdering could not be carried on from the street, much the same method was adopted as in the case of the King Williamstreet wall.

IMMEDIATELY UNDER THE CHURCH

is the railway station, the booking office of which is built in the crypt, but a passage way has been left in the girders, which are seven feet in depth, to give access to the heating apparatus for the church. With this exception St. Mary Woolnoth is now confined to the structure above ground, and it is certainly remarkable how well the subterranean operations have been carried out without in any way injuring the edifice beneath which the burrowing has been done. The work immediately below the church, which Messrs. J. Mowlem and Co. have had to carry out, has included the construction of a huge well to take no fewer than five lifts to convey the passengers to the trains below. Three of these lifts carry 50 persons and two give accommodation for 75, so that altogether 300 passengers can be dealt with at one time, and the facilities for meeting the traffic are further enhanced by the double set of openings for each lift made on the platforms underneath. The big well to carry these lifts is crossed by thirty-six steel struts, each of 3 1-2 tons, no small weight to fix in position amid such surroundings. In describing this unique piece of engineering, the architectural features above ground should not be forgotten, Mr. Sidney R. J. Smith, the architect of that fine pile the Tate Gallery, is responsible for the station in Lombard-street, the entrance to which is by the side of the church of St. Mary Woolnoth. Mr. Smith has succeeded most admirably in erecting a building which, while being in harmony with architectural features of the old Church adjoining, is well suited to the more utilitarian purposes it is designed to serve.

THE CROWN PRINCE RUDOLPH.

STORY OF HIS DEATH.

THE illustrated journal, the *West End*, in its current number, publishes fresh details of Prince Rudolph's death. The Crown Prince of Austria, as is well known, was deeply in love with the beautiful Baroness Marie Vetsera. He wrote and despatched by a trusty messenger a letter to the Pope, praying for a dispensation and the favour of his intercession with the Emperor, so that he might be enabled to relinquish his title to the throne, give up his high estate, and retire into the private life which he so much preferred. The Pope, instead of replying directly to this letter, immediately communicated the whole of the correspondence to the Emperor. The Emperor and his Ministers were thrown into the utmost consternation, and it was then that Franz Josef uttered the famous saying, "Never, as long as I live." An agonising interview followed between father and son which lasted throughout the night, and when in the early hours of the morning, the unhappy Prince left, utterly heartbroken, it was after he had given his word of honour to his father to break off his relations with the Baroness for ever.

The Crown Prince and the Baroness met in Vienna and a heartrending farewell took place between them. But at the time of parting, she elicited a promise from him that he would once more meet her at his shooting box at Mayerling, an enchanting spot in the Weinor Wald. Two days afterwards the Crown Prince instructed Bratfisch to fetch and drive the Baroness to Mayerling. That Bratfisch, it is well to mention, has hitherto been supposed to have been an ordinary coachman. He was, as a matter of fact, no ordinary coachman at all, but a well-known singer, who frequently sang to the Crown Prince his favourite songs. Bratfisch obeyed instructions, and succeeded in bringing the beautiful Marie Vetsera to the shooting box, there to meet her lover—for the last time. During the evening songs were sung, and as the wine passed freely, the laughter became frequent and loud. Towards one in the morning, the Baroness complained of feeling unwell, and retired to her room. The Crown Prince, however, remained with his friends. He drank heavily—a most unusual proceeding for him. At two o'clock after having consumed the best part of a decanter of brandy, the Prince said "Good-night" to his friends, and went upstairs.

The next morning at 7 o'clock, Bratfisch, who was so much in the confidence of the Prince, went to the bedroom to wake his Royal master, who had said the night before that he would hunt on the following day. On reaching the room, Bratfisch, after knocking, tried the door and found it unlocked. He entered, and staggered back fainting at the ghastly sight which met his horrified eyes. Lying upon a sofa, completely covered with wild flowers, was the lovely Marie Vetsera. She was dead. By her side lay her lover, the Crown Prince Rudolph, clutching a heavy cavalry pistol. He had shot away the back of his head. At 8 o'clock a doctor from Baden, near Mayerling, was summoned—of course, to no possible purpose. And here the evidence of the doctor is very important, for it refutes the argument that the lovers died together. He certified to the death of the Baroness as occurring at 1 a.m. from strychnine poisoning and that of the Crown Prince at 2 a.m from the effect of a pistol shot. That is to say, the Baroness was dead an hour before the unlucky Prince entered the room.

What has never before been made public is that the Baroness left four letters addressed respectively to the Emperor, her own mother, her cousin, Aristids Baltazzi, and to the Crown Prince himself. The letter apart from his despondent condition and enforced separation from the woman he so devotedly loved, was the direct cause of Prince Rudolph's suicide. Translated, this runs as follows:—

"My only beloved Rudolph,—I die because I cannot live without you. You promised to make me your wife, but you have broken your word. I forgive you. If you love me, come and follow me."

This note is now in the possession of the Emperor.

POONA RACES.

FIRST ENTRIES.

FIRST entries closed on Saturday, 15th July:—

THIRD DAY.

The Governor's Cup—Distance R C and distance.

1 Captain Young's br a geldg Topthorn, aged
2 Captain Peyton and Purvi's bl c b geldg Kestrel, aged
3 Mr S K S ch c b m Esmeralda, 4 years
4 Mr S K S ch a h Stockwell, 6 years
5 Mr Ali bin Amirs b a h Hyderi, 5 years
6 H H Maharaja Kolhapur ch a h Chand, aged
7 Chief of Kagal's g a h Shanavaz, aged
8 H H Maharaja Kolhapur g a h Martaban, aged
Chief of Kagal's ch a h India, aged
10 Mr H Ismail A Reyman's bl a p President 14, aged
11 Mr Lyndon's b a h Atlas, 6 years
12 Mr Lyndon's ch a h Eclipse, 5 years
13 Captain Stannu's b c b geldg Turban, by wire
14 H H Maharaja Holkar's br a h Chieftain, aged
15 H H Maharaja Holkar's b a h Morning Star, aged
16 Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebraim's bl a h Sherwood, aged
17 Mr S A V's b a c Secunder, 3 years
18 Mr Hyde and Aga S Shah b c b m Evensong, 5 years
19 H H Aga Khan's b a h Yildiz, 5 years
20 H H Aga Khan's g a h Mehraj, aged
21 H H Rajah Sahib of Mudhol b a p Dhar, aged
22 H H Rajah Sahib of Mudhol b c b geldg Jaimangal, 5 yrs
23 H H Rajah Sahib of Mudhol b c b geldg Dogrose
24 Mr French ch a h Brandy, aged

The Ganeshkhind Stakes—Distance 1 mile.

1 Mr R J Hunter's b or br aus geldg Gulliver by Marvellous—Terara, 5 years
2 Lt-Col J Deseraj Urs b a m geldg Messmate
3 Mr S K S br a m h Brave Himyar
4 Mr S K S b e geldg Knockane
5 Mr S K S b aus geldg Damien
6 Mr S K S b e h Up Guards
7 Chief of Kagal's b aus c Planet, aged
8 Mr W A Cochrane's b e m Rags, 6 years
9 Mr W A Cochrane's b e h Amhurst, 4 years
10 Mr Townsend's b aus geldg Spark, 5 years, to 31-7-99
11 Messrs G K and D D's bl aus geldg Roy, 6 years
12 H H Kour Sahib of Patiala b aus geldg Cherry
13 H H Kour Sahib of Patiala ch aus geldg Carlton, II.
14 Mr Hajee Ismail Saits br e m Seamist
15 Mr A Sattar's ch aus geldg Redoubt
16 Mr A A Apcar's c e h Vatersay, 5 years
17 Mr A A Apcars b e geldg Simon, 5 years
18 Mr A A Apcar's bl aus geldg Ewen, 4 years
19 Mr F C Allen and Aga S Shah b aus m Ailie by Kingsyborough—Gemma-di-Vergymare, 5 years
20 Mr F C Allen and Aga S Shah br aus geldg Tanner by Metal—Merlo, 6 years
21 Mr Hyde's b aus geldg Kelso, aged
22 The Rajah Venugopal b aus h Enfil, by wire
23 The Rajah Venugopal ch aus geldg Jack tern by wire
24 H H Aga Khan's ch aus geldg Keenan, aged
25 H H Aga Khan's br e h Ayrdale late Auchronie by Ayrshire—Cirssette, 4 years
26 Messrs Mathuradass Gouculdass and Anandji Nanji b aus geldg Marwari, aged

The Wanowrie Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs.

1 Mr Rustomji Ardeshir b a p Nobleman, 13 3 aged
2 Mr S K S ch a p Pertab, 13 3
3 Mr S K S ch a p Bolter, 13 3
4 Mr Ali bin Amir's g a p Bonaparte, 13 2 3-4 aged
5 Chief of Kagal's g a p Especial, 13 2 1-2 aged
6 H H Maharaja Kolhapur's g a p Hawk, 13 2
7 H H Maharaja Kolhapur's ch a p Panhala, 13 2 3-4
8 Mr Ahmed M Bushari g a p Liverpool, 13 3
9 Messrs G K and D D's b a p Taisseer, 13 2
10 Mr B g a geldg Twilight, 13 1 7-8 aged
11 Mr Lyndon's b a p Aristocrat, 13 1 3-4 6 years
12 Aga Mirza Ahmed b a p Investor, 13 2 3-4
13 Captain Stannus b a p Sahib, by wire
14 Mr S A W's g a p Midnight, 13 2
15 Mr Hyde b a p Nevermore, 13 3 6 years
16 Mr Ali bin Talib b a p Brilliant, 13 3 aged
17 Mr Ali bin Talib b a p Malta, 13 2 aged
18 Aga Mustapha Khan's g a p Grey leg, 13 2 6 years
19 H H Rajah Sahib of Mudhol b a p Dhar, 13 3 aged
20 H H Rajah Sahib of Mudhol g a p Flashlight, 13 2 aged

The Commissioner's Purse—Distance 6 furlongs.

1 H H Kour Sahib of Patiala b e m Poppy 13 1
2 Mr Hajee Ismail Saits bs aus p Occan, 13 3
3 Mr H Ismail A Reyman's ch aus geldg Guy Fawhes by Wollom, 13 3
4 Mr J B ch aus m Lady Yetman, 13 2 aged
5 Mr F C Allen b aus m Kezia by Yetman, 13 1 1-4 aged
6 Mr F C Allen b aus m Nydia by Merlin—Maybellel 13 2 1-2 aged
7 The Rajah Venkata Krishna b aus m Bandicoot 13 3 by wire
8 Mr S K S ch aus m Pansy, 13 2 3-4 aged

The Lilliputs—Distance 1-2 mile.

1 Mr B A Brendon's b eb geldg Butcha by Merryleg's—C B Mare 13 2
2 Mr Jackson b a p Congueror 13 2
3 Mr S K S ch a p Feeroze, 13 2
4 Mr S K S b a p Gladstone, 13 2
5 H H Maharaja Kolhapur's g a p Hawk, 13 2
6 H H Maharaja Kolhapur's g a p Imposter, 13 1 1-2
7 Messrs G K and D D g a p Chauvhan, 13 2
8 Messrs G K and D D ch a p Muktar 13 2
9 Mr Hamood Aba Shaba's b a p Mutlag, 13 1
10 Mr B g a geldg The Clown, 13 1 3-4 aged
11 Mr B b a geldg Anter 13 1 aged
12 Aga Mirza Ahmed g a p Jupiter 13 1 3-4
13 Mr Jusuffally Mahomed's b a p Driver, 13 1 2-4
14 Mr S A 's b a p Advance, 13 2
15 Messrs Barnes and Hyde b a p London, 13 2 6 yrs
16 Aga Mustaphakhan's g a p Greyleg 13 2 6 yrs
17 H H Rajah Sahib of Mudhol g a p Flash light 13 2 aged

The Dealers Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

1 Mr P Fischer's ch a p Governor, 13 2 3-4 6 yrs
2 Mr S K S b a p Angler, 14
3 Mr S K S g a p Baron, 13 3
4 Mr Abdool Reyman Amir ch a p Defender 13 3 1-4 aged
5 Mr Ali bin Amir's b a p Don Carlos, 13 3 2-4 aged
6 H H Maharaja Kolhapur c a p Sheralle, 13 3 3-4 aged
7 Chief of Kagal's g a p Especial, 13 2 1-2 aged
8 Messrs G K and S S b a p Pehlwan, 13 2 3-4
9 Mr Hajee Ismail Sait's ch a p Red Dances, 13 3 1-2
10 Mr A Sattar's g a p Lucifer, 13 3 1-2
11 Mr H Ismail A Reyman's b a p Muswood, 13 3 3-4 aged
12 Mr H Vishram's b a p Munwar, 13 3 1-4 aged
13 Mr Lyndon's b a p Nemrod, 13 3 1-2 6 yrs
14 Capt Bayley's ch cb geldg Mandora, 13 3 by wire
15 Mr S A W's b a p Arbid 13 3 1-4
16 Mr Hyde b a p Nevermore, 13 3 6 yrs
17 Mr Goolam Hoosein Essaji g a p Bismillah, 13 2 3-4 5 yrs
18 Mr Ali bin Talib b a p Hakum, 13 3 3-4 aged
19 H H Aga Khan's b a p Helios 14 0, aged
20 H H Rajah Sahib of Mudhol b a p Rocket 14 0, aged
21 H H Rajah Sahib of Mudhol g a p Flashlight 13 2, aged
22 Messrs. Mathuradas Goculdas and Anandji Nanji br a p Romeo, 13 3 1-2

FOURTH DAY.

The Poona Handicap—Distance 5 furlongs.

1 Mr Ulett's b aus geldg Bayonet, by Carbine—Damse 5 years
2 Mr Derry b aus geldg Captain Cook, aged
3 Mr R J Hunter's b or br aus geldg Gulliver, by Marvellous—Terara, 5 years
4 Mr R J Hunter's b aus geldg Antwerp, 6 years
5 Lt Col J Deseraj Urs ch aus geldg Granite
6 Mr S K S ch e geldg Jolly Friar, 5 years
7 Mr S K S b aus geldg Damien, 6 years
8 Mr S K S br aus h Fortunio, 6 years
9 Chief of Kagal's b aus c Planet, aged
10 Mr W A Cochrane's b e m Rags, 6 years
11 Mr W A Cochrane's b e h Amhurst, 4 years
12 Mr Townsend's b aus geldg Spark, 5 years to 31st July
13 Messrs. G K and D D's bl aus geldg Roy, 6 years
14 H H Kour Sahib of Patiala b aus geldg Cherry
15 H H Kour Sahib of Patiala ch aus geldg Carlton II
16 Mr Hajee Ismail Sait's br e m Seamist
17 Mr A Sattar's ch aus geldg Redoubt
18 Mr A A Spear's c e geldg Simon, 5 years
19 Mr A A Spear's bl aus geldg Ewen, 4 years
20 Mr Lyndon's b aus geldg Orion, 5 years
21 Mr F C Allen and Aga S Shah br aus geldg Tanner, by Metal—Merlo, 6 years
22 Mr Hyde b aus geldg Kelso, aged
23 H H Aga Khan b aus geldg Beadsman, aged
24 H H Rajah Sahib of Mudhol b aus m Transocania, aged
25 Messrs. Mathuradas Goculdas and Anandji Nanji br aus m Clarice, aged

The Turf Club Cup—Distance 1 mile.

1 Mr S K S b a p Angler 14 0, 6 years
2 Mr S K S ch a h Stockwell, 6 years
3 Mr Ali bin Amir's b a h Hyderi, 5 years
4 Mr Ali bin Amir's b a h Fakeer, aged
5 H H Maharaja Kolhapur ch a h Chand, aged
6 H H Maharaja Kolhapur g a h Mertaban, aged
7 Mr A Sattar's g a p Lucifer, 13 3 1-2
8 Mr H Ismail A Reyman bl a p President, 14 0, aged
9 Mr Lyndon's b a h Valma, aged
10 Mr Lyndon's ch a h Eclipse, 5 years
11 H H Maharaja Holkar's br a h Chieftain, aged
12 Mr S A W b a c Earl, 3 years
13 Mr Hyde b a p Nevermore, 13-3 6 years
14 H H Aga Khan b a h Yeldiz, 5 years
15 H H Aga Khan g a h Mehraj, aged
16 H H Rajah Sahib of Mudhol b a h Toofan, aged
17 H H Rajah Sahib of Mudhol b a p Rocket, aged
18 Mr Finch ch a h Brandy, aged

The Merchants Cup—Distance 1 1-4 mile

1 Mr Ramjanally Goolam Hoosein g a h Rosebery II, 5 years
2 Mr S K S ch a h Stockwell, 6 years
3 Mr Abdool Reyman Amir ch a p Defender, 13 3 1-4, aged
4 Mr Ali bin Amir's b a h Hyderi, 5 years
5 Chief of Kagal's ch a h India, aged
6 Chief of Kagal's b a h Curzon, aged
7 Mr H Ismail A Reymans b a p Muswood, 13 3 3-4, aged
8 Mr H Vishram's b a p Munwar, 13 3 1-4, aged
9 Mr Lyndon's b a h Atlas, 6 years
10 Mr Cros's b a h Vulcan, 4 years
11 Aga Mirza Ahmed b a h Charter, 5 years
12 H H Maharaja Holkar b a h Morning Star, aged
13 Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebraim bl a h Sherwood, aged
14 Mr Jusuffally Mahomed g a h Barrister 5, years
15 Mr S A W b a c Secunder, 3 years
16 Mr S A W c a h Golden Bridge, 4 years
17 Mr Hyde b a p Nevermore, 13 3-6, years
18 Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a p Khaboor, 5 years
19 Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Hakum, 13 3 3-4, aged
20 Mr H H Aga Khan ch a h Shotsilk, 4 years
21 H H Rajah Sahib of Mudhol b a p Rocket, aged
22 H H Rajah Sahib of Mudhol b a p Dhar, aged

The Stand Plate—Distance 1 mile

1 Lt Col J Monteith b aus m Nancy 13 2 2-8, aged
2 Messrs G K and D D ch aus geldg Freddie, 13 2 3-4
3 Mr Hajee Esmail Sait's br aus p Ocean 13-3
4 Mr H Ismail A Reyman ch aus geldg Guy Fawkes by Wollom, 13-3, aged
5 Mr Lyndon's b aus m Waress 13-3
6 Mr F C Allens b aus m Nydia by Merlin—Maybelle 13 2 1-2, aged
7 Mr S K S ch aus m Pansy 13 2 3-4, aged

The Kirkee Cup—Distance 1 Mile.

1 Mr Rustomji Ardeshir's b a p Nobleman 13-3, aged
2 Mr S K S ch a p Pertab 13 3
3 Mr S K S b a p Young Rex 13-3
4 Mr S K S ch a p Feeroze 13-2
5 Mr Ali bin Amir's ch a p Pretender 13-2, aged
6 Mr Ali bin Amir's g a p Bonaparte 13 2 3-4, aged
7 Mr B A Davurs c a p Kishan 13 3 aged
8 Chief of Kagal's g a p Especial 13 2 1-2, aged
9 Chief of Kagal's b a p Vina 13-3, aged
10 Mr A M Bushari g a p Liverpool 13-3, aged
11 Messrs. G K and D D's b a p Pehlwan 13 2 3-4
12 Messrs G K and D D's b a p Taisseer 13-2
13 Mr B b a geldg Anter 13-1, aged
14 Mr B g a geldg The Clown 13 1 3-4
15 Mr B g a geldg Twilight, 13 1 7-8, aged
16 Mr Lyndon's b a p Squire, 13-3
17 Mr Lyndon's b a p Centaur, 13-2
18 Aga Mirza Ahmed b a p Investor 13 2 3-4
19 Captain Stannus b a p Sahib (by wire)
20 Captain Bayley's ch c b geldg Mandora, 13-3 (by wire)
21 Mr S A W g a p Midnight, 13-3
22 Mr Hydes b a p Nevermore 13-3, 6 years
23 Mr Ali bin Talib b a p Brilliant, 13-3, aged
24 Mr Ali bin Talib b a p Malta, 13-2, aged
25 Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif g a p Anaiza, 13-2, aged
26 H H Kour Sahib of Patiala b a p Pleader, 13 1 3-4, aged

The Deccan Handicap—Distance 6 furlongs.

1 Lieut-Col J Deseraj Urs br aus h Flodden Field, 13, 2
2 H H Kour Sahib of Patiala b e m Poppy, 13-1
3 Mr A Sattar's br aus m D V, 13 1 5-8
4 Mr J B ch aus m Lady Yetman, 13-2, aged
5 Mr F C Allens b aus m Kezia by Yetman 13 1 1-4, aged
6 Mr Fench b aus geldg Eric, 13-2
7 Mr Fench bl e m May Yoke, 13-13

5TH DAY.

The Desert Handicap—Distance 1 mile.

1 Mr S K S ch a p Pertab 13 3
2 Mr S K S b a p Angler 14
3 Mr S K S b a p Young Rex 13-3
4 Mr Ali bin Amir's g a p Bonaparte 13 3 3-4, aged
5 Mr Ali bin Amir's b a p Don Carlos 13 2 2-4, aged
6 Messrs G K and D D b a p Pehlwan 13 2 3-4
7 Messr G K and D D b a p Taisseer 13 2
8 Mr A Sattar g a p Lucifer 13 3 1-2
9 Mr H Ismail A Reyman bl a p President 14, aged
10 Mr H Ismail A Reyman b a p Muswood 13 3 3-4, aged
11 Mr H Visram's b a p Munwar 13 3 1-4, aged
12 Mr Lyndon's b a p Squire 13-3
13 Mr Lyndons b a p Nemrod 13 3 1-2
14 Mr S A W g a p Midnight 13-3
15 Mr S A W g a p Arbid 13 3 1-4
16 Mr Hyde's b a p Nevermore 13-3, 6 years
17 Mr Goolam Hoosein Essajee g a p Bismillah 13 2 3-4, 5 years
18 Mr Ali bin Talib b a p Hakum 13 3 2-4, aged
19 H H Aga Khan's b a p Helios 14, aged
20 H H Rajah Sahib of Mudhol b a p Rocked 14, aged
21 H H Raja Sahib of Mudhol g a p Flashlight 13 2, aged
22 Messr Mathuradass Gouculdass and Anandji Nanji br a p Romes 13 3 1-2

The Paddock Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs

1 Lt-Col J Deseraj Urs br a us h Flodden Field 13-2
2 Mr S K S g a p Baron 13 3
3 Mr S K S ch a p Pertab 13 3
4 H H Kour Sahib of Patiala b e m Poppy 13-1
5 Mr A Sattar's br aus m D V 13 1 5-8
6 Mr J B's ch aus m Lady Yetman 13-2, aged
7 Mr F C Allen br aus m Kezia by Yetman 13 1 1-4, aged
8 Mr Goolam Hoosein Essajee g a p Towsan 13 3-4 years
9 Mr Fench br aus geldg Eric 13-2
10 Mr Fench bl e m May Yohe by Halbrookdam, unknown. 13 1 3-4

The Small Pony Handicap—Distance 7 furlongs.

1 Mr Jackson's b a p Conqueror, 13-2
2 Mr S K S ch a p Feeroze, 13-2
3 Mr S K S b a p Gladstone, 13-2
4 Mr Ali bin Amir ch a p Pretender, 13-2, aged
5 Messrs G K and D D c b p Taisseer, 13-2
6 Messrs G K and D D ch a p Muktar, 13 2
7 Mr B c a geldg Anter, 13 1 aged
8 Mr B g a geldg The clown, 13 1 3-4
9 Mr B g a geldg Twilight, 13 1 7 8
10 Mr Lyndon's b a p Aristocrat, 13 1 2-4
11 Mr Lyndons b a p Centaur, 13-2
12 Mr Jusuffally Mahomed's b a p Driver, 13 1 3-4
13 Messrs Barns and Hyde b a p London, 13-2 6 years
14 Mr Ali bin Talib b a p Malta, 13 2 aged
15 Mr Ali bin Talib g a p Fresh, 13 2 aged
16 Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif g a p Anaiza, 13, 2 aged
17 Aga Mustapha Khan g a p Greyley, 13 2 6 years
18 H H Kour Sahib of Patiala b a p Pleader, 13 1 3-4, aged

N. B—The second entries close on 15th August 1899.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS REPORT.

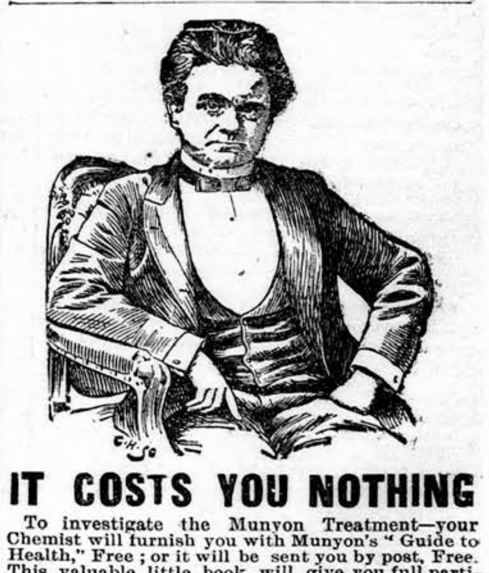
Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 19th July, 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	18	1	20 p.m.	19	54
Teheran	19	1	54 p.m.	0	33
Suez	19	2	50 p.m.	0	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of 19th July, 1899.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	5	—	2
" Karachi	0	37	—	1
" Madras	0	34	—	2



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PURELY PERSONAL.

At the instance of his body physician, the Commendatore Dr. Lapponi, arrangements are all but completed for the Holy Father's resuming *la consueta villeggiatura nel giardino* (the usual summer sojourn in the garden) in the well-known pavilion adjacent to the Tower of Leo IV. His Holiness, according to the Rome correspondent of the *Lancet*, enjoys wonderfully good health, but owing probablys to the excessive heat which set in with June he ha been complaining of want of appetite. The fresh air of the gardens and the post-meridian sea-breeze daily from the Latin shore, of which the Vatican hill has the full benefit, will doubtless have their anticipated effect.

Some curious conventions of the French stage were exhibited in the performance of "Tartufe" by the Porte Saint-Martin Company at the Adelphi. The peculiar disposition of the characters, who stand all in a row along the footlights during the opening dialogue, seems odd to English ideas, and in a modern play would be altogether unnatural. But to a Frenchman Moliere is sacred, and this peculiar grouping (or lack of grouping) is traceable to the time of the great actor-dramatist himself. Questioned concerning this and other conventions observable in the programme of "Tartufe," M. Coquelin the other day replied to an inquirer: "C'est la tradition—la tradition de la Maison de Moliere."

Mr. Birrell has been telling an amusing anecdote, which shows in what respect the late Mr. Wallace, M.P., was held among his own folk. A railway agent at a station in Fife on one occasion asked Mr. Birrell in tones of surprise whether it was really true that the Speaker of the House of Commons had on one occasion called Mr. Wallace to order, and on being informed that such had been the case he replied that the Speaker had taken upon himself a great deal too much!

"Mr. Hugh Price Hughes (writes "T.S.K.") is probably aware of the fact, of which the Canadian reporter whom you quote seems to be ignorant, that the French Huguenots have since the time of Queen Elizabeth (A.D 1561) been allowed to hold a French service in the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral. The present pastor is, I believe, the M. Barnabas to whom your quotation refers. He is possibly by birth a French Canadian Protestant, which would account for his being (as you say) mixed up with Canadians. His connexion with Canadian *Methodists* properly so called I am unable to explain."

When Mr. Carnegie was asked what are the gifts with which a fairy godmother should endow, at his birth, a man who has an ambition to make millions, he replied: The greatest of all advantages with which he can begin life is that of being poor. The man who wishes to make millions must not be born with a silver spoon in his mouth. He must feel that it is sink or swim with him. He must start his life career with no bladders, no life-preservers, no support. If in addition to being poor himself he has witnessed his parents' struggle with adversity, and resolves to drive the wolf from the door of the family, he has the strongest of all incentives which lead to success. No ambition of a merely personal nature can, in Mr. Carnegie's opinion, be compared with this. "Responsibility thrown upon a young man, that is the thing to bring out what is in him."

Many qualities were mentioned by Mr. Carnegie a essential to a young man's success, and when he attains success, generosity to others is the best policy. The wisest policy that an employer can pursue towards his men is to show by his actions that he has a heart. The firm that has a reputation for taking the best care of its men has the best chance of success, because the best men, which is the same thing as the wisest men, who again are the ablest, will gravitate to that firm and stay with it. Nothing pays so well in business as generous treatment. Indeed, the firm which sees that its men make the highest earnings is certain to be most successful. All Mr. Carnegie's brilliant partners began work in their teens, and he is of opinion that he himself retired at the right age—about sixty.

There may have been some doubt (says the *Bookman*) in the minds of curious readers of literary chat as to the exact position of Mr. W. W. Jacobs and the Civil Service. Mr. Jacobs had resigned, Mr. Jacobs had not resigned; Mr. Jacobs might resign, Mr. Jacobs might not resign. The author of "Many Cargoes" settled the matter once for all by saying good-bye definitely to the Savings Bank Department. He goes without a retiring allowance.

"Protestantism," writes a correspondent, "M B.-E.," "is making steady advance in France. New Protestant churches have recently been consecrated at Dijon, Bourg-en-Bresse, Batignolles (Paris), La Bergerie (Charente Inferieure), and other places, Sunday schools and Bible classes being in all cases opened at the same time. But the most striking evidence of this movement is afforded by the *Chretien Francais*, a little monthly periodical, organ of *les pretres demissionnaires*, or priests who have seceded from Rome. Hardly a week passes but some cure takes leave of his flock, from the pulpit giving reasons of the faith that is in him. Many of these farewell addresses are very touching, and evoke deep sympathy, the audience, be it remembered, being strictly Catholic."

"The condition of these seceders from Rome," writes the same correspondent, "is most often of extreme hardship. Some betake themselves to desk work, the Press, private teaching, or that last refuge of the destitute, commission agencies. One learned ex-priest I knew told me that he occasionally earned money by writing Latin epitaphs! He was thus employed by the great monumental stone-masons, and when the defunct happened to be an important public functionary, the remuneration was considerable. Not a few converts prepare for the Protestant pastorate, studying in Paris or at the theological college of Montauban. A well-known French writer, himself descended from a family of Huguenot martyrs, hit upon an excellent method of helping such poor students. During the Long Vacation he is in the habit of inviting two or three, who receive board and lodging, by way of return working a few hours daily on his farm. This wholesale exodus from Rome of course excites the deepest concern at the Vatican."

This is what Olive Schreiner, in her little book "An English South African's View of the Situation" says of President Kruger: "Nearer home we turn to one whom all South Africans are proud of, and we would say to Paul Kruger, "Great old man, first but not last of South Africa's great line of rulers, you have shown us you could fight for freedom; show us you can win peace. On the foot of that great statue which in the future the men and women of South Africa will raise to you let this stand written, "This man loved freedom, and fought for it; but his heart was large: he could forget injuries and deal generously."

"One Who Knows Him" writes: "Ten years ago Mr. George Whiteley, who has provided the latest whip for the Tory back, was the Chamberlain of Blackburn politics. His word was law, and his yoke was not exactly easy. On the contrary, it was irksome and irritating not merely to the enemy but to the old-fashioned Tories, who hated Alderman George almost as much as they feared him. Mr. Whiteley was a neo-Conservative in those days, and like his great archetype, Lord Randolph, dilated largely upon the virtues of a Tory Democracy. His lieutenants were undisguisedly relieved when he transferred his attentions to Stockport, and since then nothing has been heard in Blackburn of neo-Conservatism and the Tory Democracy. Mr. Whiteley is not the only Blackburn brewer who has given the Government trouble. Mr. Yerburgh has also been a thorn in their side at times, but he applies only the whip. He leaves the scorpions to Mr. Whiteley."

Mr. Wollaston Blake, who died at the age of eighty-four, was, in respect of the date of his election, the father of the Royal Society, though he has had several seniors in point of years on that body. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and a High Wrangler at Cambridge. He was at one time governor, and for many years director, of the Bank of England. Mr. Blake devoted his leisure time to the study of astronomy, and took part in several "eclipse" expeditions. The Royal Society contains, in proportion to its size, perhaps more octogenarians that any other body in England. At least 5 per cent. of its members have attained the age of eighty, and many of them are nearly approaching ninety.

It is said in the *Home Magazine* that Miss Helen Gould, the daughter of the late Mr. Jay Gould, gives £30,000, or more than four times her own weight in gold, in charity every year. Even at this lavish rate, the official income of a First Lord of the Treasury every two months, it will take Miss Gould more than thirty-three years to give away a million pounds sterling. That other wealthy American, Mr. A. D. Rockefeller, has given away in known amounts within the last ten years, £5,000,000 sterling, in addition to a big sum "by stealth." Mr. Andrew Carnegie is said to have spent at least three millions in works of charity and philanthropy.

NOTICES

Weak and Languid

Little Appetite and no Energy.

These are symptoms that effect a large number of people. Below we give the testimonial of Mrs. A. Morgan, of East Brisbane, Queensland, who does not hesitate to tell you of just the remedy that cured her.

"The past season I had a severe attack of dengue fever which left me feeling very weak and languid with little appetite and no energy. But I am pleased to say

DR. AYER'S
Sarsaparilla

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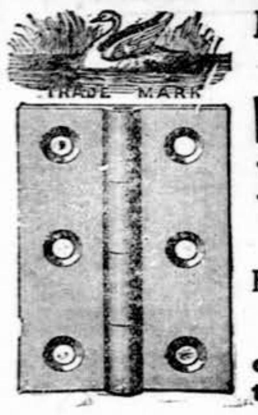

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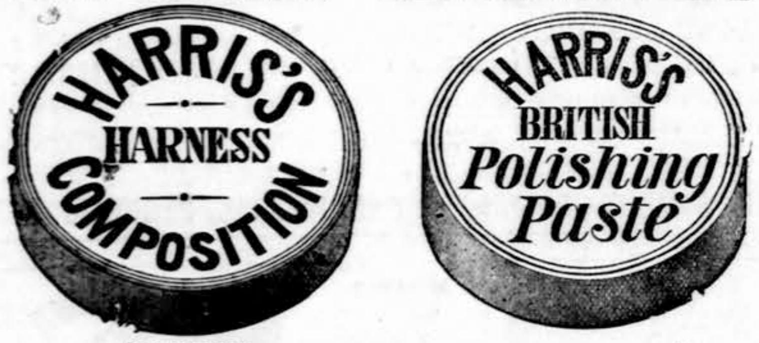
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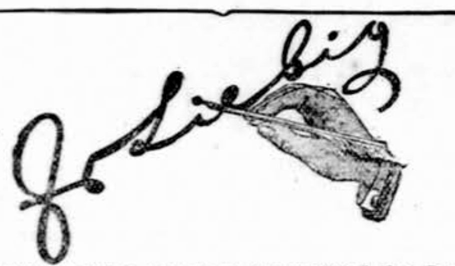

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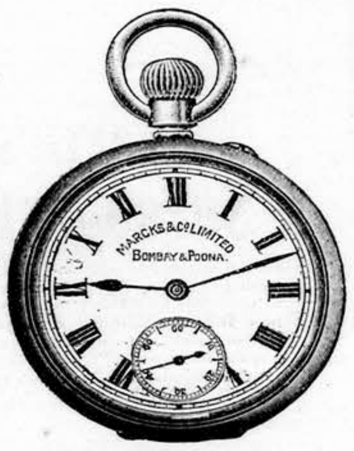
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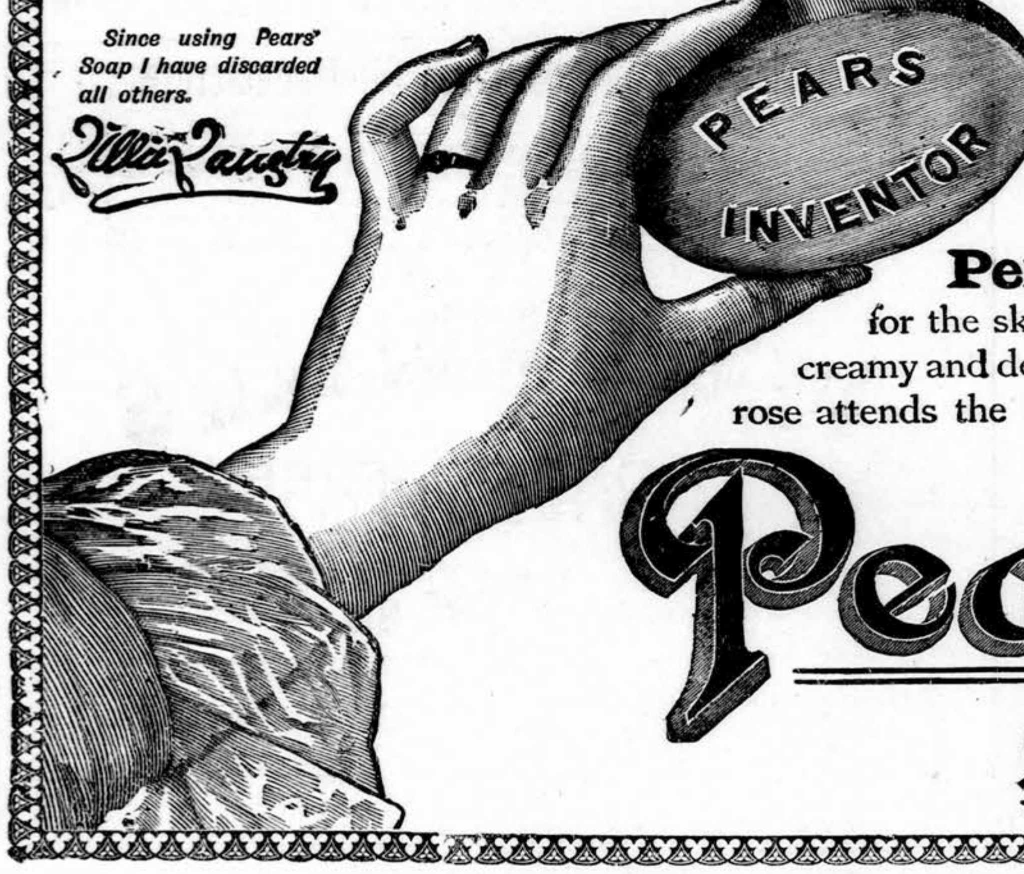

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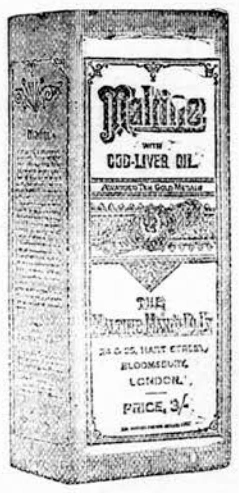

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